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THE POLITICAL FUTURE

POSSIBILITIES WHICH REPUBLICANS MUST CONSIDER.

SENATOR CARPENTER DOES NOT DOUBT THE ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT—HOW DEMOCRATS MAY ATTEMPT TO GAIN THEIR ENDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The *National Republican* of to-morrow will publish an interview with Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, in which he gives his views of the future of the two political parties in Congress. Mr. Carpenter has no doubt that the Republicans will elect their candidate for President in 1880, and of their prospect for regaining the political control of Congress he says: "There is not much doubt about the Republicans regaining the control of the House. What with the undoing of the Democratic gerrymander in Ohio and the strength of the National ticket which will be given to Congressional nominees in debatable or doubtful districts, the chances certainly lie in that direction. But unless some unforeseen casualty occurs they will hardly be able to retain their ascendency in the Senate until 1883. When they had it in that body they didn't guard it as carefully as they should, and consequently lost several Senators from the South whose votes now and in the immediate future would come in propitiously, in a partisan sense."

The possible casualties to which the Senator alludes are explained by the fact that there are now six Senators who hold over until the Forty-eighth Congress, who now, as Democrats, represent Republican States, or States that soon will be Republican. They are Senators Grover and Slater, of Oregon; Farley, of California; Davis, (counting him as of the opposition,) of Illinois; Pendleton, of Ohio, and McPherson, of New-Jersey. The death, resignation, or removal from the Senate from any cause of any one of these would be followed by the election of a Republican successor. If such a casualty should occur, and Senator Kellogg should be retained in his seat, the election of Republican Senators to the Forty-seventh Congress in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Indiana, New-Jersey, and New-York, to succeed Senators Thurman, Wallace, Eaton, McDonald, Randolph, and Kernan, would give the Republicans a bare working majority, even if Judge Davis should not act with them. The Democrats, as it now appears, will gain only one Senator by the elections of 1881—the successor to Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, although there is a bare possibility that Senator McDonald may either succeed himself or be succeeded by another of his own party.

"I have been led, with others," says Senator Carpenter, "to look into these possible contingencies while considering Senator Kellogg's case, now pending before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Of course, our Democratic friends have calculated all these chances, and we should do the same. It's always well to measure the strength and the motives of your adversary in such a contest as this one over Mr. Kellogg's seat, and there's no better way of judging the motives of the Democracy in this instance than to inquire into their partisan necessities as viewed from their own stand-point. Looking at the matter in this light, and also in the light of the contingencies I have alluded to, they may go ahead, sooner or later, with an attempt to unseat him. It would, of course, be poor policy for them to push this matter before the December session of 1880. If they make up their minds not to unseat him, they will probably render a report very soon. But if they are determined that he shall go, they will wait until after the national election next year. The newspapers generally have made an issue, as it is called, of this case in this Fall's campaigns. In this way the people have been educated up to a due understanding of the importance of Senator Kellogg's removal to the Democrats, and the equal importance to the Republicans of his retention. In other words, the case has been discussed in all its bearings, and to some extent had an influence in the result of the late elections. The conspiracy to remove him has been made to appear in its true light—as a partisan manœuvre to make a solid South in the Senate, for Messrs. Kellogg and Bruce are the only Republican Senators left from that section. And the Democrats are not foolish enough to give further evidence of such partisan recklessness until after the national election next November. If they should attempt to unseat him before that time, they would have to answer for it at the polls; while, if they wait until the December session next year, they will have plenty of time—four months—in which to do as they please. If they do oust Senator Kellogg, it will be by the exercise of the most arbitrary and unconstitutional power, and in violation of all law and precedent. Why, he holds his seat by a better tenure than that by which Gov. Vance holds his, or, for that matter, than that of any other Senator in the body, except, perhaps, Mr. Butler, who was seated in the same way he was. He was not admitted in the ordinary way because his certificate was acceptable and accepted; but the Senate went behind the prima facie evidence, examined into the merits of his claim to a seat, and decided that claim on its merits in his favor. If he had been admitted simply on his certificate, he would have been on a level with other Senators, but as it is, his case has been solemnly investigated, carefully and rigidly inquired into, and his title declared to be complete. The wording of the resolution adopted by the Senate upon which he was admitted shows that his case is *res adjudicata.*"

Speaking of the Presidential election next year, Senator Carpenter said Gen. Grant, if nominated, would be elected, and, if elected, would be inaugurated despite the efforts which might be made to prevent it. "I am not an alarmist," said the Senator, "and I don't want to be reported as such. But I might as well go on with a prediction that I've often made of late. It is that the Democrats will protest against the count of the Electoral votes of some one or more of our Republican States when the two houses meet in joint convention for that duty in February, 1881. They will base their protest upon what they will allege to have been an unconstitutional exercise of Federal power in the execution of the National Election laws. They may take California for this purpose, or New-York, or Pennsylvania, or any State wherein the slightest pretense, real or manufactured for the express object, may be furnished. Then the two houses will separate, and one or both will sustain the protest. The vote of that State will be thrown out, and it will be declared that there was no election, and the House will assume to elect a President. The preliminary arrangements for that emergency will be made in the House, the same as they are attempting to make them in the Senate by unseating Mr. Kellogg, so that the Democratic nominee for President will be elected under the form and color of law. One step has already been taken in the House in this direction by the unseating of Mr. Bisbee, of Florida, and the seating of Mr. Hull in his place. This gives the vote of Florida on a vote by States to the Democrats, so that the House now stands on such a vote 19 Democratic States to 19 Republican States—counting the Indiana Greenback member with the opposition. But in that far-off December session, when the Kellogg case will probably be acted upon, and when such an action will be no longer influential upon any coming election, they may unseat Mr. Orth, of Indiana, or some other Republican. The decision of the contests in these cases adversely to the present occupants would give their seats to Democratic contestants and insure a Democratic majority by States in the House.

"I don't say these predictions will be realized, but they may be. And in view of that possibility, it is the part of wisdom to take them into careful consideration now. Forewarned is forearmed. One reason why I believe these things may all occur is the knowledge the Democrats have—the same as we have—that the next census will materially alter the relative sectional strength of the two parties as represented in the House, conceding, of course, that the parties are sectional, as they really are, and as they are likely to continue to be for some time to come. This alteration, or change, according to the best information I can get, will be favorable to the Republicans. That is, the increase of Representatives in the House will be from the North. Texas is the only growing State in the South; the others are falling off or at a stand-still. But the half-dozen or more additional members that will be due to Texas and the South after the next ratio of representation shall have been fixed will be more than overshadowed—it will be overwhelmed, in fact—by the increase of, say, 50 or 60 members from the North. Of these the greater portion will come from the North-west, all inspired and prompted by the political principles which have given us our recent great successes in that region. These facts stare our Democratic brethren full in the face. They glean from them the certainty that unless they inaugurate their next candidate they will be relegated to the minority in every branch of the Government, for they will not be able to withstand the pressure soon to be brought to bear for the admission of Washington Territory as a State, and, perhaps, Dakota, the consummation of which events would make the Senate Republican beyond doubt or cavil. I foresee nothing but disaster and overwhelming defeat to the Democrats, or that they will rescue themselves from that fate by the methods I have described. In other words, they may attempt to save themselves in the Senate and by imposing an unelected President upon the country. It will require the promptings of desperation itself to induce them to adopt these measures; but they are rapidly becoming desperate enough to attempt them. And these are the reasons why I believe they may exert every possible method to retain their majority in the Senate. That majority gone, they will, as I've said, lose their foothold in every branch of the Government. To keep that foothold they must necessarily unseat Mr. Kellogg and admit Mr. Spofford, or some other Democrat from Louisiana.

"There is another contingency to be considered. Suppose, now, the preliminary arrangements I spoke of for a Presidential election by the House should all fail! There's another chance for them, so long as they hold control of the Senate. In the event of a failure to elect by the House the presiding officer of the Senate becomes President ex officio. Even if the House is a tie, as it may be and will be if those preliminary arrangements are not carried out, the protests against the count of Electoral votes might be debated, continued, and delayed, and other devices might be resorted to until the term of the present Administration expires. Then the Senate would choose a President pro tem., who would become President of the United States ex officio until a new election should be ordered."

THE OFFICIAL STATE CANVASS.

MAJORITIES FROM TWENTY OF THE SIXTY COUNTIES OF NEW-YORK.

Official returns were received last night from one-third of the counties in the State, and the majorities as taken therefrom are given in the appended table. These official majorities do not essentially change the figures already published in THE TIMES. As the vote for the other candidates on the Republican State ticket, with the exception of that for Mr. Soule, is considerably in excess of Mr. Hoskins's vote, it can be stated that, without doubt, the entire ticket, with the exception mentioned, is elected. The following table shows the official pluralities for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, as far as reported:

	—Governor.—		—Lt.-Governor.—	
Counties.	Cornell, Rep.	Robinson, Dem.	Hoskins, Rep.	Potter, Dem.
Albany	1529	......	......	786
Cattaraugus	2879	......	2937	......
Dutchess	......	......	1559	......
Greene	......	......	......	928
Jefferson	1256	......	1669	......
Lewis	237	......	70	......
Monroe	3477	......	2728	......
Montgomery	22	......	......	93
Oneida	939	......	1430	......
Onondaga	4809	......	4099	......
Orange	1122	......	670	......
Putnam	626	......	672	......
Queens	......	1589	......	2721
Rensselaer	......	528	......	1076
Rockland	......	298	......	388
St. Lawrence	6342	......	6814	......
Saratoga	1836	......	1557	......
Schenectady	......	65	......	195
Tompkins	795	......	892	......
Washington	3523	......	3208	......
Total	29384	2480	28305	6187

UTICA, Nov. 11.—The returns from three or four districts of Oneida County are incomplete, and the official vote will not be declared to-night. Worse than that, the Supervisor of the Fifth Ward of Utica has not filed his return, as required by law, and fraud is charged, as he is in the city, and does not appear in the Board of Canvassers. It is declared that this throws the whole vote of the ward out. If thrown out, George B. Anderson, Republican, will be declared elected Senator in place of James Stevens, Democrat, who had about 70 majority in the county. The Fifth Ward gave Anderson 92, and Stevens 212. The vote of the Fifth Ward averaged 290. The Board of Canvassers has a duplicate copy of the returns, which were filed with the City Clerk, but a good authority claims that the law has not been complied with. Denunciations of the Supervisor, Edward Dunn, are general. He is a cigar-maker by trade. Charges of fraud are heard everywhere.

NYACK, Nov. 11.—The Board of Canvassers of Rockland County met to-day at New City, and canvassed the vote cast on Tuesday, the 4th inst. The following are the totals: For Governor—Cornell, 2,267; Robinson, 2,565; Kelly, 214; Lewis, 14; Mears, 28; Lieutenant-Governor—Hoskins, 2,336; Potter, 2,724; Secretary of State—Carr, 2,345; Beach, 2,717; Controller—Wadsworth, 2,345; Olcott, 2,716. Gen. Husted's majority for Assembly is 93. Judge Robertson, for Senator, received 121 majority in this county.

CANTON, Nov. 11.—Cornell's vote in St. Lawrence County is 11,376; Robinson's, 5,034; Hoskins's, 11,650; Potter's, 4836; Kelly's, 33; Mears's, 82; Lewis's, 67.

CALLED BONDS OUTSTANDING.

NEARLY $21,000,000 UNREDEEMED—MORE PURCHASES OF BONDS PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Of the $708,000,000 in United States bonds called for redemption there is still outstanding nearly $21,000,000. Of the amount thus outstanding the Treasury holds about $7,000,000 in ten-forties, which are the deposits of national banks to secure their circulation. Interest ceased on this class of bonds on June 21 last. The banks owning the called bonds now held by the Treasury have declined to replace them with 4 per cent. bonds, because of the high premium which they command. The increase in the daily receipts of the Government will result in a large surplus revenue for the current month, and it is probable that Secretary Sherman will invite further proposals for the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds early in December. For the 10 business days of the current month the receipts from Customs and internal revenue have averaged over $1,000,000 daily. The receipts from Customs alone for the nine days of November have averaged about $625,000.

THE CHAMPION DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—An official inquiry will be instituted to-morrow by Acting British Consul George Crump into the causes of the collision of the steam-ship Champion and ship Lady Octavia, on Friday morning last. The court will hold its sessions at the Commercial Exchange, and will be constituted as follows: President—Acting Consul Crump, (in the absence of any higher British naval officer,) William Brockie, Capt. John Rowell, of the steam-ship Strathmore, of Glasgow; Capt. Thomas Roy, of the ship Esther Roy, of Maitland, Nova Scotia, and Capt. Thomas Webster, of the bark Whittington, of Lancaster.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—The 'longshoremen's strike for increased wages is virtually ended, the employers making the concessions demanded.

RELATIONS OF THE POWERS

DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS WHICH ARE AGITATING EUROPE.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH A DISAPPOINTMENT—A COLLISION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA APPREHENDED—THE CZAR'S POLICY—RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON THE ST. PETERSBURG PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The *Times* this morning in a leading editorial article, commenting on Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night, points out the absence of any reference to the Eastern question or to the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and says: "But if the speech is not exciting, it is not disturbing, and the explanations offered by Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting finances will combine with Lord Beaconsfield's account of the revival of trade to produce a reassuring impression."

A tone of disappointment pervades the comments in the morning journals on Lord Beaconsfield's speech. It was anticipated that Lord Beaconsfield would throw some light on the relations of England with Turkey and the future of Afghanistan, and on the chances of a dissolution of Parliament, but the concluding sentence of his speech is accepted in some quarters as negativing the idea of dissolution. The *Daily News* warns the Liberals not to take this indifferent assurance too seriously, and says that it is capable of various interpretations, and was probably intended to be so.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "All the Russian papers have articles upon the latest steps taken in Constantinople by the British Government, and in certain circles an uneasy feeling is developing. The *Golos* says: 'In the event of England attempting to violate Turkish independence, and at the same time to infringe the vital interests of Russia, a collision between the two powers would be more convenient for the latter on the confines of Asia Minor than in the depths of Central Asia.' The *Novoe Vremya* is of the opinion that the powers are opposed to the aggressive measures of England, and that none of them will act as a cats-paw."

A correspondent at Constantinople says there is grave reason to fear that the reckless, dogged, and passive resistance, which has hitherto baffled all the efforts of the British Ambassador to Turkey, will be prolonged, and that the country will continue to sink gradually, as it has been doing during the last 12 months, until some catastrophe produces a radical change in the situation.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "The Czarewitch will come here before going to Berlin. Circumstances lend unusual significance to these visits. They are interpreted as a first step on the part of Russia toward surmounting the estrangement between herself and the two central Empires of Europe, an estrangement dating from the conclusion of the preliminary treaty of San Stefano, and culminating in the Austro-German understanding of Vienna. No obstacle will be found here to putting an end to this estrangement; but the result, whatever it may be, cannot affect the understanding between Germany and Austria."

The *World* says: "The representations made by Count Schouvaloff the Russian Ambassador, concerning Afghanistan were received with effusive friendliness by Lord Beaconsfield, who took the whole subject out of the hands of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary. The result of Count Schouvaloff's two visits to Downing-street is that when the time comes for the Afghan *coup de grace*, England and Russia are to settle the difficulty in the friendliest way possible."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "An autograph letter of the Czar is published, accepting the resignation of Count Schouvaloff as Ambassador to England, and conferring upon him the Order of St. Vladimir, in recognition of his public services. Count Schouvaloff will remain a member of the Council of the Empire."

A dispatch from Berlin says: "The editors of all the principal newspapers in St. Petersburg have recently been summoned to the Press Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior, and instructed with reference to the conduct of their respective papers. They were informed that frequent complaints had been received from Livadia that articles in the St. Petersburg press interfered with the imperial policy, and therefore they must not continue in the same strain. Neither Germany nor Austro-Hungary, nor the relations of Russia with either of these powers, nor the treaty between these two powers, nor France, must be discussed. England may be discussed, but judiciously. These rules will be continued until the Emperor's return to St. Petersburg a month hence." A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company this afternoon confirms the above report, and adds: "The position of the Russian newspapers is very embarrassing, as they are debarred from discussing leading political questions. The Russian Government proposes to establish a new official newspaper to influence public opinion."

Telegrams reporting the recent interview between Lord Beaconsfield and Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador to England, were suppressed.

Anglo-Russian relations are stated to be somewhat strained.

Military preparations are making in the Caucasus.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Special dispatches from Berlin state that Lord Beaconsfield's speech has created an excellent impression there.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says Prince Lobanoff will succeed Count Schouvaloff at London, and Prince Labouroff will succeed Prince Lobanoff at Constantinople.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs: "The Minister of Finance has paid $250,000 to the Army contractors, therefore there is no fear of the supply of provisions for the soldiers running short."

Another Constantinople dispatch says there is great agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where Mussulmans and Christians make common cause. Fears of a rising in the Spring prevent Austria from reducing the army of occupation.

A Vienna correspondent says it is announced from Constantinople that Midhat Pasha has definitively withdrawn his resignation.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The press here is generally disappointed with Lord Beaconsfield's speech on account of its omissions. In diplomatic circles the speech occasioned neither surprise nor disappointment.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Private telegrams from Lima, dated Oct. 29, state that there has been a change in the Peruvian Ministry, but the telegrams make no mention of any popular disturbances.

VALPARAISO, Chili, Oct. 17.—It is reported that disputes have arisen between the Bolivians and Peruvians at Tacna.

The Chilians are endeavoring to capture Iquique and Arica by reducing the inhabitants to extremities.

One hundred and twenty-eight prisoners from the Peruvian iron-clad Huascar have arrived here.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The French Ambassador is visiting Prince Bismarck at Varzin. No political importance is attached to this circumstance, however, as the invitation was given some time ago, but the visit was postponed until the present time on account of Prince Bismarck's indisposition."

Mr. George Augustus Sala will sail for New-York, on Saturday, in the steamer Scythia, of the Cunard Line.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 28.—Rain has fallen in Ceara and Parahiba, relieving those provinces from the drought which had so long prevailed.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A Paris dispatch reports that M. Silveaure, an official candidate of the Fourtou-Broglie Ministry in the election at Vaucluse for the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Montagne, ex-Sub-Prefect, have been sentenced to five months' imprisonment each for bribery and corruption.

The steamer St. Louis leaves Liverpool to-day for New-Orleans with 120 passengers, nearly all for Texas. There are many farmers among them, some with families, and a number of mechanics.

A Bucharest dispatch reports that the cattle plague is spreading in Moldavia.

THE ARIZONA'S NARROW ESCAPE.

SENDING THE PASSENGERS TO THEIR DESTINATIONS—INVESTIGATING THE DAMAGE.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, Nov. 11.—Arrangements have been completed by Mr. Guion to send forward the passengers of the Arizona to their destinations. They will be divided, one portion to proceed to Liverpool by the ship Caspian, of the Allan Line, and the other by the Nevada, of the Guion Line, which left New-York to-day, and will call in here. She is not expected to arrive before Saturday. The Caspian is due on Thursday, and will carry away all those whose business is pressing. The following is a list of the passengers who will be transferred to the Caspian:

W. R. Bacon,	Peter B. Steel,
Clinton Winans,	G. Kirk,
Dr. E. A. Crane and wife,	Barnard Radcliff, wife, and child,
William Grieve,	John Hall and wife,
J. R. Renwick,	W. G. Blakie,
H. Sallenbach,	J. M. Ross,
S. J. Hall,	J. H. Lippincott,
James O. Bedell,	H. E. Turner, Jr.,
James A. Appleton,	William Burgess,
T. Whittlesey,	J. Dahll,
R. J. Horner,	William Earnshaw,
John R. McCrea,	John D. Lyon,
Thomas Homer,	S. Weill and wife.
John Firth,	

The remaining passengers are as follows:

Mr. Ascherson,	Miss Monkman,
Miss Ascherson,	R. Malone,
L. Argenti,	Col. and Mrs. W. L. Morrison,
Miss Balch,	S. C. Masters,
Archie Burton,	G. Meakney,
Mrs. Daniel Bandmann,	Miss Emily Jones,
Lieut. Beauchamp,	C. Krontz,
G. Blenkenson,	The Rev. W. H. Lord,
L. Coudert,	Mrs. Lamb,
Master V. Coudert,	Charles O'Neill,
J. B. Colgate,	Mrs. Lillie Owen,
A. C. Carr,	Masters Alfred, Wallace, and Grantham Owen,
A. L. Crosby,	Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Potter,
J. Pierrepont Edwards and wife,	Mrs. Porteous,
George Fergie,	Mr. Readman,
Miss L. Ferguson,	Mrs. R. Robertson,
Wooley Brown,	L. Renault,
J. Branaden,	William Roper,
W. H. Ceray,	William E. Sinclair,
John Collins,	Mrs. Thompson,
W. Cartwright,	Mr. and Mrs. W. Trotter,
H. A. Dixon,	Miss Lucy Trotter,
Mrs. Jane Foster,	Mr. and Mrs. William Wheatley,
John Lee Jones,	R. N. Williams,
S. B. Guion,	C. W. Williams,
Miss Guion,	Mrs. A. Quinn,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Goelett,	Charles J. Seymour,
Miss Goelett,	G. Stephenson,
Miss Hadwin,	Miss B. Tevlin,
R. W. Hart,	F. Trask,
S. S. Ingham, Jr.,	Joseph W. Vickens,
Miss Kiddle,	William Wilson.
John Kafka,	
H. Lindenmeyer,	
Mrs. S. Monkman.	

Men are already at work repairing the damage to the Arizona's bow. The débris has been completely cleared away, and it is now possible to estimate the damage she sustained in the collision with the iceberg. The breach in her bows is 20 feet broad by 30 feet deep, and looks like the opening of a railway tunnel. The more people look at it the greater grows the wonder that any vessel could have sustained such awful damage and kept afloat. Yet, strange to say, the ship is as sound as ever within a few feet of the broken plates. Scarcely a rivet has started, and the collision-bulkhead, though bent inward, is absolutely intact. When the sails were taken out of the compartment underneath the forecastle, and immediately in the rear of the bulkhead, they were found to be perfectly dry. The bend in the iron bulkhead seems due to the action of the water, though it may have been caused by ice forced through the opening in her bows. It suggests the propriety of further strengthening the forward partitions in ocean steamers, as in similar accidents the safety of human life must depend on the solidity of the water-tight bulkheads. Steam-ships should also be compelled, it is suggested, to use electric head-lights. Had the Arizona been furnished with one the catastrophe of Friday night could not have happened.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 11.—The steamer Caspian sailed for Liverpool to-day by way of St. John, Newfoundland. At the latter place she will take on board a number of passengers from the disabled steamer Arizona.

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

EX-GOVS. BAGLEY AND BALDWIN THE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR MR. CHANDLER'S SEAT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Michigan says that ex-Govs. Bagley and Baldwin are the leading competitors for the appointment of United States Senator from that State, to succeed the late Senator Chandler, with the chances in favor of Mr. Bagley. It appears that there is a question in relation to local taxation which may require legislative action, and Gov. Croswell has not concluded whether the question can be settled without convening the Legislature. If he concludes to convene the Legislature that body will elect a Senator, and in that event Mr. Bagley, it is believed, will be chosen. It is understood that the Governor is favorable to Bagley and that he will succeed to the vacancy should the Governor determine to fill it. The Constitution of Michigan makes the Governor ineligible for any office under the State during the term for which he was elected, which excludes Gov. Croswell from being a candidate.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Controller of the Currency says that he has given instructions to the officers of his department to see that the reserves of the national banks are rigidly maintained at the figures required by law. From recent reports it appears that the falling off in the aggregate reserve of the New-York banks is caused by reductions made in this fund by the State banks, whose reports are included in the regular weekly statement. Whilst there has been a slight falling off in the reserve of a few of the New-York national banks, the Controller says the aggregate reserves of all the national banks of that city are fully up to the requirements of the law.

VIRGINIA DEBT-PAYERS DEFEATED.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 11.—It is generally conceded that the Readjusters carried the State by a small majority in the recent election, and the leaders of that party are preparing for a celebration on Friday night in honor of their victory. The demonstration will consist of a torchlight procession through the principal streets, illumination of a number of private residences, a pyrotechnic display, the firing of cannons, and addresses.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Ex-Gov. Dennison says that Judge Taft, Judge Matthews, Mr. Garfield, and himself are the only Senatorial candidates to succeed Senator Thurman, and that he knows that Secretary Sherman and Mr. Foster are not candidates.

CONFEDERATES WELCOMING GRANT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from Louisville states that the Southern Historical Society, representing ex-Confederates, met last night and resolved to extend a cordial reception to Gen. Grant when he visits the city. They expect to turn out in a body.

A STEAMER'S DANGER FROM FIRE.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The steamer City of Merida, when off Frontera, on the Mexican coast, caught fire in her kitchen. The flames were extinguished after doing considerable damage.

SENATOR KELLOGG'S SEAT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—The United States sub-committee on the Kellogg-Spofford case will start for New-Orleans Saturday. Senators Hill and Vance will leave here and be met in New-Orleans by Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin.

BAYARD WELCOMED HOME

DELAWARE'S RECEPTION OF HER SENATOR.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF CITIZENS IN WILMINGTON—THE SENATOR'S RESPONSE TO THE HEARTY GREETING.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 11.—The citizens' reception of Senator Bayard, who arrived home from Europe on Friday last, took place to-night, and was a very brilliant affair. The procession, numbering about 2,000 people, including the military companies of the city, marched through the principal streets. Many houses along the route were brilliantly illuminated and there were frequent displays of fire-works. Upon arriving at the Opera-house, which was crowded to excess, an organization was formed with Dr. L. P. Bush as President, and a number of Vice-Presidents including prominent citizens, nearly equally divided politically. After an address of welcome by Dr. Bush, Senator Bayard spoke, and referred with considerable feeling to the generous reception given him, and said that the approbation and respect displayed filled his cup of blessing and of honor. The Senator then spoke of the contrasts presented by the Governments of the Old World and of this country, saying experience and reflection, with increased opportunities for comparison with other countries and systems of government, brought him only to a higher appreciation of the generosity, justice, and moral grandeur of the principles upon which our own was founded.

"But my sense of admiration for our system of government," he continued, "was accompanied by an apprehensive realization of the conditions under which only it can be practically and permanently maintained. And the conviction grows stronger and clearer daily that such a government can only be maintained by the exercise and employment of the higher and better qualities of human nature. It is a government of laws emanating from popular will, but that will must be for honest and worthy ends, accomplished by honorable means. It is controlled by public opinion, but that opinion must be the intelligent result of knowledge carefully acquired, and deliberation, and not the unstable froth of tumult and gusty passion. And to make public principles secure they must be engrafted on private honor; the wishes of an intelligent and upright constituency must be reflected by intelligent and upright representatives. A faithful representative should rather displease his constituents than consent to that which injures them. It is his duty fully and freely to account to them, but not to conceal his true opinions for fear of their displeasure, for his enlightened conscience cannot be disregarded without injury to them and his entire loss of usefulness. To maintain this Government of ours, such are some of the conditions, and it is upon the self-protecting elements of society that we must rely.

"The line of my public service has been in assisting to carry on the National Government of the grand union of States, among whom so contentedly and securely our little Commonwealth is anchored fast. Whenever I have spoken or voted in the Senate for new and stronger ties of union between the sections or the States, have I not echoed the voice of Delaware? When schemes of financial unwisdom, or something worse, threatened to weaken the credit or tarnish the plighted faith of the country, and my vote and voice were heard in unyielding opposition—did I not then echo the voice of Delaware? When the insidious poison of false money and a vicious currency was proposed, and I stood in uncompromising attitude demanding 'honest dollars for honest men,' did I not echo the voice of Delaware? And when I plead for an indissoluble Union of indestructible and coequal States, do I not speak in the voice of Delaware? And when I shall prove faithless to such things; when the welfare and the happiness of the whole country and of every State shall be shrunk into a narrow and fatal devotion to the interests of a section, or of a policy of animosities which must destroy the spirit of American union and nationality—then I shall no longer be worthy of your confidence, nor a true representative of the State of Delaware. I have an ambition to confess to you—it is to possess the unsuspecting confidence of the people of Delaware, and to retain it. I wish to make our Government strong, and the best way is to make it wise, honest, and just; that it shall be loved in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, with 'that perfect love that casteth out fear.' I cannot forbear, at the risk of prolonging unduly these remarks, to join with you in joyful gratulation upon the recovery of confidence in all the groups and circles of dependent industries in our country. To join with you in grateful acknowledgment of the bounty and favor of Providence in so blessing our 'basket and store,' when He has seen fit to drown in floods the crops in the British Islands and in large portions of Europe. Truly, we are a favored people, and in the full tide of that prosperity that seems fairly to have set in, let us, while availing ourselves of it, keep a sharp eye upon the dangers of over-trading and wild speculation from the results of which we have so lately suffered. With prudent counsels, well-considered economies, and steadily prosecuted reforms, with suspicions and ill-will between our own people discouraged and put an end to, we shall have before us an era of prosperity which should gladden the heart of every man who loves this country."

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

THIRTY-TWO WHITE MEN KILLED BY AMBUSHED INDIANS—THE PEACE COMMISSION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Texas, dated Nov. 10, says: "A desperate fight took place yesterday at the Candelaria Mountains, 50 miles south of here, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, between a large band of Indians, numbering about 200, and a party of 50 men from Carisa, New-Mexico. Thirty-two of the latter were killed and eighteen escaped, wounded. The Indians are those that Major Morrow was after. They came from the Florida Mountains, by way of Glosman's Lake, to the Candelaria Mountains, where the party in pursuit of them was surprised by the Indians concealed behind the rocks. The fight lasted all day."

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Texas, reporting the fight with the Indians mentioned in the Galveston special, says: "These Indians have killed over 200 persons in the past six weeks."

LOS PINOS AGENCY, Col., Nov. 9.—Gen. Adams, member of the Peace Commission, has just arrived. Col. Hatch is expected to-morrow. The commission will be ready to take testimony on Nov. 12. If the Utes had been consulted as to their choice they would have selected Gen. Crook from the military. Shairnew, a chief, says: "Crook have now heap fight Indians. He no tell lie. We like him." This is the universal sentiment among the Utes. The result of the commission it is idle to conjecture. A month will not see the end of its labors. A majority of the White River Utes are camped about 70 miles from here. They are afraid to accept the invitation of Secretary Schurz and the assurance of Chief Ouray.

FEARING A WATER FAMINE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 11.—On account of the scarcity of water in the reservoir which supplies this village, by order of the Commissioners the water was to have been cut off at noon to-day from all consumers, an ample supply being saved, however, for fire purposes. At noon a heavy rain set in, and the cutting off of the water is postponed for the present. If the rain continues to fall the supply will not be cut off at all. The railroads and large factories have mostly made temporary arrangements for a supply of water sufficient for their needs.

W. S. O'BRIEN'S ESTATE IN COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The distribution of the estate of W. S. O'Brien, deceased, amounting to $9,000,000, which was to have taken place on Aug. 29 last, by a decision of the Probate Court rendered yesterday, has been indefinitely postponed, the estate being defendant in four of the suits brought by John H. Burke against J. C. Flood and others, amounting to $38,944,000. Burke filed an opposition to the distribution, together with copies of the complaints in all the actions pending, which opposition was demurred to by the Executors and legatees of the estate. Judge Myrick, of the Probate Court, in overruling the demurrers, says: "Sufficient appears in the opposition to show that a partial distribution should not be made until the controversy as to the rights of Burke is disposed of."

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEXT CAMPAIGN.

WORK FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NEXT YEAR—THE SENATORSHIP.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Having ascertained the majority for Mr. Butler to be within a few hundred of 60,000—the largest by far ever given for a State officer in Pennsylvania—the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Col. Hooton, has closed his head-quarters, in the Continental Hotel, and suspended active operations for the present. This suspension, however, will not long continue. It is intended to have a meeting of the full committee in a few weeks, and to fix upon a time for holding the State Convention of 1880, which will not only elect the delegation to the National Convention, but also name candidates for State officers. Of the latter there will be two to choose—an Auditor-General to succeed the present incumbent, Mr. Schell, who was chosen in 1877, and a Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy on the bench created by the death of Justice Woodward a few weeks ago. The Hon. Henry Green, of Easton, who now holds the place *ad interim*, by appointment of Gov. Hoyt, will, no doubt, be nominated for election by the people, but as to the Auditor-Generalship, the field appears open for all comers. It may seem premature to be talking of the campaign of 1880 in respect to State officers, but as it will be needful, no doubt, to hold the convention as early as May, or possibly April, in order to select the delegates to the National Convention in good time, the work of next year is already being mapped out.

One of the most interesting features of 1880 in Pennsylvania will be the selection of a successor to Senator Wallace. There is not the most remote prospect that he or any other Democrat can be elected to the Senate by the next Legislature. The contest for the place is popularly presumed to lie between ex-Speaker Grow and Col. Quay, the present Secretary of the Commonwealth. One or two other names are suggested, but none will be seriously considered from present prospects. Mr. Grow is quite in earnest. He has declined very decidedly all suggestions of going to St. Petersburg to succeed Mr. Stoughton, and will stay at home to attend to the Senatorship. In the canvass just closed he took an active part, making much more effort than any other Republican speaker, and he has strong claims upon the party for his services during the last five years. That he can be elected, however, shrewd observers profess to doubt, declaring that the "machine" will surely be used in behalf of Col. Quay, and that against its force Mr. Grow can make no effective opposition. Upon these points it is to be said that Mr. Grow is regarded with decided favor by many of the men who are now active in the control of the party, and some of them say unreservedly that they are for him; further, the Cameron influence, though it might be successfully invoked for Col. Quay, has no unfriendliness now to Mr. Grow, and might easily be exerted in his favor. Col. Quay, it is also fair to say, rather discourages the expectation that he will be a candidate at all, and the opinion is held in some quarters that a clear field may be made when the time comes for the ex-Speaker.

SHOT BY A DEMOCRATIC RUFFIAN.

WILLIAM A. ROBINSON MURDERED BECAUSE HE WAS A "REPUBLICAN NIGGER."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The long list of political crimes that have disgraced Maryland during the past two weeks was augmented to-day by the unprovoked murder, in this city, of William A. Robinson, a young, respectable, and prosperous colored farmer, of Anne Arundel County, by George Trust, a baker in the City Jail. Robinson had come to town with his parents to sell produce. Trust was coming down Light-street, the principal thoroughfare of South Baltimore, and meeting Harry Gray, colored, asked him, "Are you a Democratic or Republican nigger?" Gray did not answer but saved his life by running. Just behind Gray were Robinson and his father, and Trust put the same question to young Robinson, who answered that he was a Republican. Thereupon Trust, without the slightest provocation other than that Robinson was a Republican "nigger," whipped his revolver out of his pocket, pointed it at Robinson's head, and, with a terrible oath, fired. The ball entered Robinson's forehead, and he sank to the ground and died almost instantly. The stricken parent followed the body to the station-house, where a large crowd of colored men collected, who gave earnest vent to their indignation at the shameful crime, but were orderly, and offered no violence to Trust, who was quickly caught and taken to the station. At the hearing, the above facts were given, and Trust was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Trust is a prominent politician of the Fifteenth Ward. In 1873 he was a Sergeant on the Police force, but was finally discharged for drunkenness. His political influence was great enough to secure him another position, and he was appointed baker in the City Jail, a position he still holds, although little of his time is spent at his work, and frequent complaints of drunkenness are made against him. Last election day morning he spent driving colored voters away from the South Baltimore polls by intimidating and flourishing a pistol, and when he got too drunk to be of service to the party he was arrested, and kindly kept in jail till sober; then released. The revolver with which he intimidated voters and shot Robinson carried a 4-ounce ball, and was stamped "Baltimore City Jail," being the property of the city. After he was arrested he pretended to be very drunk. He had never seen Robinson before, and a deadly hatred of "Republican niggers" is the only cause for the brutal crime.

RAILROAD METHODS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 11.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners for Georgia organized to-day, with ex-Gov. Smith as Chairman and R. A. Bacon as clerk. The roads will be called on a few days hence to submit rates for review and regulation.

MONTREAL, Canada, Nov. 11.—Five hundred and thirty-six car-loads of freight arrived here by the Grand Trunk Railway from the West on Friday and Saturday last. The present freight-sheds of the company are insufficient to meet the demands for the storage of freight.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—An abstract of the annual report of the Railroad Commissioners of this State, as far as it is made up, shows the receipts, in round numbers, for freight and passengers of the principal roads in the State for the year ended June 30, 1879, to be as follows:

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern	$4,500,000
Missouri Pacific	4,000,000
St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern	3,300,000
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	3,000,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	2,100,000
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs	1,600,000
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	1,250,000
Chicago and Alton	350,000

INDIAN CHILDREN AT SCHOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from Carlisle, Penn., says: "The Indian school at this place has just received an addition of two more girls and six boys from Dakota and Wisconsin. The total number now here is 158, and the school is getting along finely. Indian Commissioner Hayt was here a day or two ago, and he expressed great satisfaction with the pupils for their cleanness, good behavior, and general appearance. He is confident of the complete success of the undertaking. Mr. Hayt authorized Capt. Pratt to arrange for a chapel and assembly-room with a capacity for 300 children.

TORNADO IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—Advices from North-western Arkansas say that a tornado passed through part of Crawford County last Saturday, destroying nearly everything in its course, killing several persons and wounding others. The storm seems to have been the same one that struck several towns in this State on the same day.

THE CORPUSCLES OF BLOOD

WHAT DR. WHITE SAYS HE FOUND ON HAYDEN'S KNIFE.

FORTY-TWO DISKS OF WHICH IT TAKES FIVE MILLIONS TO MAKE ONE DROP—THE DOCTOR'S MISTAKE ABOUT THE ALGÆ ON THE STONE—EXAMINING THE MINISTER'S CLOTHES.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 11.—The prosecutors of the Rev. Mr. Hayden consumed but little time to-day, but the cross-examinations were very long. In the morning witnesses were put on the stand to trace the clothing, knives, &c., which have been microscopically examined for blood. Among these was Dr. White, to whom Mr. Watrous has devoted so much attention. Dr. White was called simply to trace the clothes and other articles, but when he fell into the hands of the cross-examiner, the opportunity to get out of him the results of his microscopic examinations was too good to be lost, inasmuch as the cross-examiner could draw them out in shape to suit himself. The State had good ground for objection, but submitted patiently to an examination which lasted all day, and one in which the antagonism between Dr. White and Mr. Watrous was made quite apparent, although not offensively so. Mr. Watrous has rare ability as a cross-examiner, and he never fails to use it all upon the Doctor. Just before adjournment the State's expert in the matter of blood began to testify.

Deputy Sheriff Hull was the first witness called for the purpose of tracing the clothes taken from Hayden's house, and the other clothes and knives connected with the case. "On Sept. 14, 1878," said the portly deputy, "I got at Hayden's house a straw hat, a cardigan jacket, a white false shirt-front, and a white collar, and on the 16th I gave them to Dr. M. C. White; during the trial in Madison, Constable Dowd brought into court a bundle of clothing said to be Hayden's, and a similar bundle said to belong to Ben Stevens. These were put into my possession, and they lay under the Judge's table until evening, when I put them into a closet adjoining the court-room, the sexton of the church locking the closet-door and taking the key. Into the same closet were put a dress, a napkin, and a handkerchief, said to have been Mary Stannard's. At about the same time Ben. Stevens's knife was placed in my hands. On the 29th of the same month the sexton unlocked the closet, and I carried the bundles home, and the next day I brought them to Dr. White, in this city."

"Where did you find the clothing in Hayden's house?" asked Mr. Jones, beginning the cross-examination.

"I found the hat in the kitchen, the jacket in a closet up stairs, and the collar and shirt-front in a drawer in an upper front room. Before that, on the day when I arrested Hayden, Mrs. Hayden showed to me the shirt-front and collar and Hayden's pantaloons, and I looked at them. On that day, also, I looked at his shoes."

"Did you find any stains on any of them?"

"Nothing that I could call blood, so far as I could judge by the naked eye."

"Did you take anything else from the house on that or any other day?"

"Yes, a carving-knife and a case-knife, a knife said to be Hayden's little boy's knife, and 12 case-knives which I showed to Dr. White, and then carried back."

"What did you show them to him for?"

"For him to look at." [Laughter.]

The witness said that Hayden's brogans were shown to him on the day when the accused was arrested, but he didn't take them. He thought they were taken by Constable Dowd. He hadn't undone the bundle brought into the Madison Court by Dowd, and the contents of the closet were never called for in that trial after they had been put in the closet. The bundle containing the hat, jacket, collar, and shirt-front went from Hayden's house to Dr. White, and did not appear in the Madison trial. The Hayden and Stevens bundles, brought by Dowd, were not exhibited in court, but they might have lain under the Judge's table two days before going into the closet. He saw exhibited in court some clothing which Dr. L. J. Sanford was said to have examined.

Sheriff John C. Byxbee was the next witness. "Did you get any articles connected with this case?" asked Mr. Zacher.

"I went to Madison," said the Sheriff, "on Oct. 5, 1878, at the request of State Attorney Platt. Mr. Hayden, whom I wished to see, had passed me on his way to New-Haven as I was on my way to Madison. So I went to see Justice Wilcox, and got from him a letter. Then I returned to the depot, and when Hayden returned from New-Haven I accompanied him to the house in South Madison where he was then living. I asked him for what was known as his boy's knife. I did not get the knife then, but have since received it from Justice Wilcox and given it to Dr. White. On Oct. 8 I went to Madison and got from Hayden an oil-stone or whetstone, which I gave to Dr. White. When the first Grand Jury in this case was sitting, a year ago, I was told to take possession of what purported to be Hayden's and Mary Stannard's clothes. They remained in the court-vault two or three days, and then in the jail-vault until Nov. 7, 1878, when I sent them to Dr. White by my clerk. The latter has been in my possession since I received it."

"Was Mr. Hayden apparently unwilling to get the knife for you?" asked Mr. Jones, in cross-examination.

"No; he went and looked for it a neighbor's. He said his boy had lost it, and it might be in the neighbor's yard, where he was in the habit of playing. He didn't find it, but he promised to send it to me if it should afterward be found. He did send it to me by Wilcox. I got the oil-stone when I arrested him, and just after I had read the warrant to him. He got it for me."

"Did'nt he ask his wife to get it, because he was under arrest?"

"I think he got it himself."

Lester G. Birdsey, the Sheriff's clerk, testified that he carried the bundles from the jail to Dr. White.

Deputy Sheriff Stevens brought in a big pine box and some bundles done up in paper, and put them by the side of the witnesses' box. Then Dr. M. C. White again began to testify. "On Sept. 10, 1878," said he, "J. P. Platt gave me a knife." Mr. Hayden's two-bladed jack-knife was here produced and passed to the counsel. "From Jan. 3, 1879, until the latter part of February I allowed it to be in the possession of Dr. J. B. Treadwell, of Boston."

Mary Stannard's bloody sun-bonnet was taken out of a little bundle, and passed along the table at which counsel sat. Mr. Jones took it up and looked at the holes in it. Mr. Hayden took it in his hands and passed his fingers through the holes with a cheerful expression on his face.

The Doctor then spoke of the hat, the jacket, the collar, and the shirt-front. All were taken from packages and shown to the jury, and with them a pair of faded blue overalls, with a big patch on them, and an old colored handkerchief in one pocket. He had received the boy's knife, and had allowed Dr. Treadwell to examine it. Mary's dress, napkin, and handkerchief he had allowed Mary's sister to show to the first Grand Jury, and he had not seen them since the sitting of the second Grand Jury, when he gave them to Mrs. Luzerne Stevens. He had also received Ed Stevens's clothing, knife, and boots, and Hayden's clothes, which Dowd got at the house, and the brogans. Two striped shirts, numbered 2 and 3, and a coat were shown. Small pieces of the shirts had been cut out in several places. "The brogans," said he, "are at home. I have been instructed to let experts examine them, and the examination is not completed." After reference to the carving-knife and table-knife, the oil-stone, and the boy's knife, he produced the shirt numbered 1 and the checked pantaloons, which are said to have been worn by Hayden on the afternoon of the murder, and which were examined in the first trial by Dr. Sanford, for the defense, and pronounced free from blood. He also had received a common metallic button, in a piece of paper, said to have been found somewhere by Mrs. Francis Hubbard, of Clinton.

Mr. Watrous then began what proved to be a long cross-examination. At the first trial Dr. White was the State's expert, who announced that he had found blood on Mr. Hayden's knife. In this trial the State did not produce him as an expert as to blood, but simply to trace the clothing, knives, &c., of which he had been the custodian. But on cross-examination the defense seem determined to get out of the Doctor, a history of his microscopic examination of the knife. In the first place, however, Mr. Watrous asked many questions about the button. It appeared to have been torn from a garment. The examination in this direction was cut short by the announcement by the State that the button had no importance, and that no one knew where it was found. It had been received with the other articles, accompanied by a card bearing Mrs. Hubbard's name, and from information received somewhere—the Doctor didn't know where—he had marked it as found by her. There was a long examination about the places in which the Doctor had kept the clothes and knives. In the box where the knives were he had deposited Hayden's knife, known as No. 1; Hayden's boy's knife, which the State took, known as No. 2; the boy's knife, which his uncle afterward bought for him, known as No. 3; two knives used for experiments, and the Colegrove arsenic. He didn't know that he had examined knife No. 3 under a glass.

"What did you do with the oil-stone?"

"I rubbed a knife on it."

"For what purpose did you get it?"

"I wanted to rub my knife on it."

"So you sent a Sheriff all the way to Madison to get an oil-stone on which you could sharpen your knife?"

"I wanted to see if it would produce such scratches as those I found on Hayden's knife. I rubbed my knife on it, and then compared the scratches."

The Doctor had examined the carving-knife and table-knife, and had come to the conclusion that the first had been used in cutting beef and pork, and the second in cutting fruit.

"Was there blood on the carver?"

"Yes, but I was not sure, from the examination, whether it was beef blood or pork blood."

"Aren't there 500 different animal ...

which you can get blood corresponding to beef or pork blood?"

"I don't know of such a number." The witness was pressed closely to discover what were the distinguishing characteristics of the blood of the animals he had spoken of, and he desired to consult his notes and figures. The average size of a corpuscle of pig's blood, he said, was 1-4230 of an inch in diameter; for that of beef blood, as given by one authority, 1-4267, by another 1-4571, and as determined by his own experiments 1-4393. He had been to slaughter-houses and got blood, since the Madison trial, and examined it, and also examined human blood, to confirm his previous views. He admitted that there was some variation in the size of the corpuscles of the same species as recorded in books and as found by experiment.

"What causes this variation?"

"Well, when a corpuscle is magnified, there is a dark circle around it, and some microscopists have claimed that this should be included in the measurement, while others have not included it. Again, modern micrometers are more accurate than those used 30 years ago. Great efforts have been made during the past five years to secure perfect micrometers. Last Winter I used several new ones, made in Cambridge, England. I went over the ground again because I had received these. I don't think a greater difference in size of corpuscles is produced by sickness than exists sometimes in the corpuscles of two healthy persons. A difference in the nutritive activity of human systems is another cause of a difference in size. The difference in size is in part the result of the condition of health."

"If in one of two perfectly healthy persons the nutrition is more active than in the other, in which would you expect to find the larger corpuscles?"

"I don't know. They might be of the same size."

"Does the age of the person affect the size of the corpuscles?"

"Do you consider yourself, Doctor," interposed Mr. Waller, of State's counsel, "an expert in these matters?"

"Yes."

"We have," continued Waller to the court, "a specialist here for examinations of this kind, and we don't call Dr. White for them."

The Doctor proceeded to answer the question. "In an embryo, the corpuscles are larger than they are at any time after birth. From birth through life their size remains about the same. In the newly-born I would expect to find some larger and some smaller corpuscles than I would find in an adult; that is, the range would be greater. Nationality has very little to do with the size, so little that no rule has been established concerning any difference depending upon it. Dr. Richardson, of Philadelphia, examined the blood of persons of 14 different nationalities, and came to the conclusion that no rule of difference could be established."

"Didn't Surgeon-General Woodward upset the article in which this conclusion was stated?"

"I don't know that he or any one else has tried to overthrow this statement concerning nationality. There might be some difference caused by size of the person or the sex, but not enough upon which to found a rule."

Mr. Watrous, returning to shirt No. 1, the witness said he had looked at it with a hand-glass for blood stains. "Did you find any on it?" asked his questioner.

"No; from the time I received it until now I have found in it no indications of blood, although I repeatedly examined it for that purpose. I don't know who told me that Hayden wore it on the day of the murder, but I heard Dr. Sanford, the defense's expert, testify that he had examined it as the shirt worn by Hayden on that day. I have repeatedly and carefully looked at the accompanying pantaloons for blood-stains, but I found none."

"It may save time for us to-day," said Waller, "that the State doesn't claim that there is any human blood on these clothes which it is said that Hayden wore on that day."

Mr. Watrous then opened Hayden's knife, and asked Dr. White to look at the blade with a small glass and tell him what he saw.

"I see something that looks like rust, and some white spots."

"What are the white spots?"

"Dirt, I think."

The Doctor then described the way in which he had loosened the parts of the handle of the knife in order to look for corpuscles in it. For five or six days he had continued his examination of the small blade. Afterward he had examined dust scraped from the inside of the handle, and later he had examined the lettering at the base of the little blade. He had some of the dust still preserved. He was asked to produce it, and he took it from a small rosewood, brass-bound box.

"Did you find anything you called blood on the knife?"

"I did, in the thumb-notch of the small blade, and in the lettering on the same blade."

"How many corpuscles are there in a drop of human blood?"

"How large a drop?"

"As large as a piece of chalk."

"In a drop one-twentieth of an inch in diameter, corresponding to a cubic millimetre, there are 5,000,000." By Mr. Watrous's request the size of such a drop was represented to the jury on paper.

"Did you ever count them?"

"I shouldn't live long enough to count many of them."

"I hope you don't meditate anything serious. How many did you find on that blade?"

"I found 42 corpuscles—25 in the notch and 17 in the lettering. I also found some in the dust of the handle, perhaps a dozen, but I can't tell their size or number."

"You didn't feel certain those found in the handle were blood, did you?"

"Not quite."

"Didn't you say they were paler than the others, to the Grand Jury?"

"I never have said so to any one, to the best of my belief."

The witness's attention was here directed to a report of his testimony in Madison. He then said that at that time he had found 19 corpuscles, and that all had a washed-out appearance.

"Now, you examined for blood a certain stone, said to have been found near the place where the body lay. Didn't you testify in the first trial that you found on the stone corpuscles which were similar to those you had found on the knife?"

"I said so, with the proviso that other tests were to be applied. When I came to apply other tests, using chemicals and the spectroscope, I discovered, about six months after the trial, that the objects had begun to grow. They did not give in the spectroscope the bands given by blood. I concluded that they were not blood. They were a minute vegetable growth of the family of algæ."

"And yet you had sworn that they were blood, and similar to the blood found on the knife?"

"Yes, with the proviso."

"What are the other tests you wished to apply?"

"One is the guaiacum test. I took some of the dust scraped from the handle and put it in a tiny porcelain cup. I applied distilled water and put in a drop of tincture of guaiacum. There being no change of color, I put in a drop or two of a watery solution of peroxide of hydrogen, and quick as a flash of gunpowder the color changed to a beautiful sapphire blue!"

The Doctor got very animated in this description, and appeared temporarily in the rôle of a chemical enthusiast. Mr. Watrous asked if there were not many other things which would have produced the change in color. The Doctor said persulphate of iron, citrate of iron, and acetic acid would produce a blue color, but not so bright a blue, and would not produce it so quickly. The change was such as blood alone would produce. "The slides," said he, "upon which were the 42 corpuscles which I found on the blade, I kept for six months, and repeatedly examined under the microscope. The corpuscles didn't grow, nor did they change. I then lifted the covers and applied the test which I have just described. Instantly they turned a sapphire blue. I also compared them in several ways with human blood which I had put on a knife."

"If a man should cut his fingers might he not easily get blood enough on his knife to account for what you found?"

"Yes."

"Do you know whether or not Hayden had cut his finger with that knife not long before your examination?"

"I heard him say he had, and I saw a scar which he showed in court in Madison."

"Yes, and you went up to the jail afterward to see it, didn't you?"

Here Waller interposed, and again said to the court that the State had not called upon Dr. White for anything about finding blood. "We don't call him," said he, "for anything concerning which you have been examining him all the afternoon."

Mr. Watrous turned his attention to the boy's knife, known as No. 2. Dr. White said he inspected it, and added that he was surprised at the course of his examination by Mr. Watrous.

"You'll be surprised more before you get through," said the latter. "What did you find on the knife?"

"The remains of pumpkin, pears, and wheat flour. I gave it to Dr. Treadwell, of Boston."

"To see if there were pumpkin and pear in it?"

"That's exactly it," said the Doctor with emphasis.

"What did you expect he would find on it?"

Here Mr. Waller interposed again, and called the attention of the court to the loss of time occasioned by the defense's improper course.

"But," said Watrous, "you take a month in which to build air-castles, and we must have some time in which to level them. This is an important witness. We are entitled to the fact that the State thought there was about this 10-cent toy knife some evidence of deeds of horror."

"They have spent four or five hours," said Waller to the court, "in an examination upon which they had no right to enter, and we have patiently listened to this violation of the rule. But now they are asking questions of an irritating tendency. Mr. Watrous I have always found full of courtesy; it oozes from his every pore, and I submit that he ought to show a little of it to Dr. White. The defense are right in probing the prosecution's evidence, and splendidly they are doing it, but they have adopted an uncomfortable tone of argument all along the line. They say we have 'dug' and 'prowled,' and built 'castles in the air.' Now, they may be sure that the State will use every means in its power to find out who killed this unfortunate girl, and will submit testimony of all kinds, oral and recorded, and will use Providence, so far as manifested in these scientists, to bring about this result."

Mr. Watrous withdrew his question, and returned to Hayden's knife. Dr. White said he took it to Madison at the post-mortem, Sept. 11, 1878, and showed it to Dr. Jewett on the way home. The witness made the post-mortem with bare hands, but before touching the knife washed his hands with chloride of soda, and then with soap and water. He had examined Ben Stevens's knife, and one said to have been found, after the first trial, near where the body had lain. No questions were asked about these, and the Doctor was allowed to leave the stand.

In the few minutes that remained the State's blood expert was introduced to the court. He said his name was Joshua B. Treadwell, and that he had been a physician for 17 years, in Boston, except during the war, when he was with the Army. He had made a specialty of medical jurisprudence in general and blood-stains in particular for the last six years, and in that time had testified as an expert in about a dozen capital cases in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts. Within five years there had been only one capital case in Massachusetts which depended upon blood-stains in which he had not testified.

"Have you received any articles connected with this case?"

"Yes. On Jan. 3, 1879, at Dr. White's, in this city, I saw a shirt, a pair of pantaloons, a sun-bonnet, and some knives. I cut pieces from the shirt, pantaloons, and bonnet, and can identify them. I took two knives, and left marks by which I can identify them. I also took some matter I removed from a stone. On June 12 I took pieces from a shirt known as shirt No. 2, and some of the dust obtained from the inside of Hayden's knife."

The witness identified the knives and shirts, and court was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In establishing the alibi for her husband's knife, in the Madison trial, Mrs. Hayden testified that Mr. Hayden left it at home that afternoon when he went into the woods, at her request, so that she could peel pears with it. She had been accustomed to use it for such purposes and to cut meat. While he was gone his little boy cut a pumpkin in pieces with it. Dr. White testifies that he found the table-knife had been used for cutting fruit, and the carving-knife for cutting meat, while traces of pumpkin and pear were found on the boy's knife, and not on Hayden's. At the Madison trial he testified that the only thing he found on the small blade of Hayden's knife, besides corpuscles of blood, was a fibre of wood.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

M. PHILIPPART'S SPECULATIONS—BRITISH GRAIN TRADE PROSPECTS—INCREASED IRON MANUFACTURES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A Paris dispatch says: "The settlement between the Banque Européenne (which has now frankly accepted all of M. Philippart's operations) and outside brokers began yesterday, the necessary money for the liquidation of his indebtedness having been obtained from the Crédit Lyonnais under the guarantee of a syndicate formed among outside brokers, and in pledge of which some thousands of Crédit Mobilier and Tramway shares have been lodged with that institution."

The *Mark-Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: "A decided improvement in the weather during the past week has facilitated wheat-sowing, which is fairly forward in the southern and some of the midland counties. In the higher districts of Scotland the commencement of snow and night frosts have necessitated the reaping of much grain in an imperfectly ripened condition. The root crop is only expected to be half of the average yield. It is stated that the prospect is the most serious ever encountered by the present generation of Scotch farmers. Irish reports are less unfavorable, the weather having been very fine. At Mark-lane, English wheat was rather more freely offered, but the supply was undoubtedly small for this time of the year. The condition is somewhat improved, owing to more favorable weather for thrashing. At the majority of the provincial markets business has been quite impracticable, as a large proportion of the grain offered has been useless to millers. The few fine dry lots to be met with changed hands on former terms, while inferior parcels were quite neglected. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair but not excessive. There was a slight revival in business on Monday, but since then some reaction has taken place. Speculators have held aloof, and confidence is somewhat shaken by an increase in the visible supply in America. Holders, however, have been upheld by the rise in prices in New-York, and there has been no disposition to force sales. On the whole, there has been only a retail consumptive demand, which was satisfied at previous prices. The sale of English malting barley was checked by liberal imports of French and German barley. Maize was neglected, and prices were slightly easier, despite the comparative absence of arrivals. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Wheat is in a state of suspension, buyers holding off pending further arrivals, and prices are fully 1s. per quarter lower on the week. Maize was in fair demand at about 3d. per quarter decline. Business in wheat for shipment was very limited, at about 2s. per quarter decline. Maize and barley were easier. The sales of English wheat during last week amounted to 36,552 quarters, at 50s. 5d. per quarter, against 52,867 quarters, at 39s. 8d. per quarter, for the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending Nov. 1, were 1,035,766 hundred-weight of wheat and 279,696 hundred-weight of flour."

Telegrams from Hong Kong state that the total *exports of tea from Shanghai and Hankow to Nov. 8*, since the opening of the season, were 134,000,000 pounds, against 144,000,000 pounds during the same period last year. The shipments of Canton silk to Europe were 9,700 bales, against 6,900 bales last year, and the unsold stock is 2,000 bales against 2,100 bales at the same time last year.

The Manchester *Guardian* says that the production of pig-iron in Cleveland has increased from 52,000 tons per month to 164,000 tons, and that there has been more than an equivalent increase in the shipments.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS AND CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Beal vs. The People—Judgment affirmed. Casey vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Hall vs. Hall; The Brooklyn Steam Transit Company vs. The City of Brooklyn; Hall vs. Smith; Bainbridge vs. Richmond; Cutting vs. Marlor; Trow vs. Shannon; Fonner vs. Johnson; Henderson vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Manning vs. Hogan—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Arthur vs. The Homestead Insurance Company; Bosse vs. Locke; Ford vs. Joyce; The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Gleason—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event. Williams vs. The Board of Supervisors of Wayne County—Order of the General Term reversed, and the order of Wayne County Court affirmed, with costs. Marshall vs. Davis—Order of the General Term reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs. Trowbridge vs. Horan—Judgment of the General Term reversed, and judgment on the report of the Referee affirmed, with costs. Morris vs. Budlong—Judgment of the General Term and judgment on the report of the Referee reversed, and new trial granted, costs to abide the event. The People ex rel. Dakin vs. Byrne—Order affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs. Marvin vs. Marvin—Order reversed and motion for costs granted, without costs of appeal in this court. The People ex rel. Ransom vs. The Board of Supervisors of the County of Niagara—Order affirmed, with costs. Gelston vs. Shields—Motion granted, without costs, that remittitur be amended so as to direct the payment of costs of all parties, on appeal to this court, out of the estate. Bentley vs. Waterman; Kellum vs. Durfee; Whitaker vs. The Imperial Skirt Manufacturing Company; The People, ex rel. Quigley vs. The Board of Police Commissioners of the Troy City Police; The Union Trust Company of New-York vs. Whiton, (two cases;) Connolly vs. Kretz—Appeal dismissed, with costs. Hatch vs. The Central National Bank—Appeal dismissed, without costs. The National Bank of Auburn vs. Lewis—Motion for reargument granted, in consequence of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Barnet vs. The Muncie National Bank, of Muncie, Ind. The Steuben County National Bank vs. Alberger—Motion for reargument denied, without costs, and ordered that the remittitur be amended so as to vacate the attachment in so far as it affects the rights of Mrs. Alberger. In the matter of the petition of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to acquire lands, &c.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

The following business was transacted: Motions.—No. 494—Philip Embury vs. H. C. Foster et al.—Motion to strike the case from the motion calendar; Benjamin T. Kessam for motion, Jesse Johnson opposed; motion denied. No. 99—Mary A. Vandegaw vs. James Robertson—Motion to compel appellant to renew sureties on appeal; Dewitt C. Brown for motion, Jesse Johnson opposed; motion granted. Chauncey Smith vs. Adolph Frankfield—Motion for reargument, &c., submitted. No. 247—Francis M. Thompson, appellant, vs. The Commissioners for Loaning Money of the United States, &c., respondents; submitted. No. 494—Philip Embury, respondent, vs. H. C. Foster et al., appellants; argued by Jesse Johnson for appellants, Benjamin T. Kessam for respondent. No. 476—J. Marcus Boorman, appellant, vs. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, respondent; argued by J. M. Boorman for appellant, Charles E. Burrell for respondent. No. 477—In re Philip J. Jetter, to vacate assessment; argued by Moody B. Smith for appellants, J. A. Beall for respondent. No. 687—In re The Boston Hoosac Tunnel, &c., Railroad Company, to cross the track of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company; argued by Esek Cowen for appellant, E. W. Paige for respondent. No. 486—In re Boston, Hoosac Tunnel, &c., Railroad Company, to cross the tracks of the Troy and Boston and Troy and Bennington Railroad Companies; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, E. W. Paige for respondent. No. 491—George W. Bergen, respondent, vs. Jennie E. Snedicor et al., appellants; argued by A. N. Weller for appellants, John H. Clayton for respondent. Edward Simons et al. vs. Cleophas Huot et al.—Motion to remit cause to court below. Submitted.

The following is the day calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 12: Nos. 81, 32, 67, 85, 448, 449, 13, 14.

FINDING AN ABANDONED VESSEL.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Capt. Flaherty, of the Red Star Line steamer Zeeland, which arrived at this port from Antwerp to-day, reports that on Nov. 5, in latitude 48° 2' north, longitude 61° 35' west, he picked up the bark Royal Arch, of Sunderland, which had been abandoned by her master and crew. The bark when found by the Zeeland was loaded with salt and general merchandise, and her sails, masts, and rigging were all in proper shape. She had only two or three inches of water in her hold, and her pumps were in good working order. Capt. Flaherty could not tell from what point the bark hailed, or what her destination was, and no reason can be assigned for her abandonment by her own crew. A volunteer crew of the first mate and seven seamen of the Zeeland was put on board of her, and Capt. Flaherty directed his officer to take the bark to New-York, where he thinks she will arrive to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

FRAUDS IN COUNTING THE VOTES.

AN INSPECTOR OF ELECTION CONVICTED OF FRAUDULENT INTENT.

Four men indicted for disregarding election laws, were arraigned for trial before Judge Davis, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning. They are Washington E. Hall, Thomas Boland, Michael Murphy, and Cornelius Foley, who were Inspectors of Election in the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, at the election of November, 1878. Among the candidates for Aldermen voted for in that district were George Hall and Jacob Hatzel. On the returns made by the prisoners Hall was declared elected, and he was admitted to the Board of Aldermen, as a Tammany member. Hatzel brought a quo warranto suit against Hall to dispossess him, but on the case coming to trial in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Judge Lawrence dismissed it, holding that it was practically to review the action of the Board of Aldermen in admitting Hall to membership, and that such a review could only be had by certiorari at the Special or General Term. Hatzel charged the prisoners, Washington E. Hall, Boland, Murphy, and Foley, with having falsified their returns of the votes cast for him in their district. They were indicted on that charge, and also on the ground of their failure to attach to the returns specimens of each kind of ballot cast for Alderman, and a statement of the number of such ballots cast. They were brought up for trial on the latter indictment yesterday. District Attorney Phelps appeared for the prosecution, and Ambrose H. Purdy for the defense. On motion of the latter, the prisoners were allowed separate trials.

The case of Washington E. Hall was taken up first. The only testimony given was that of Henry Hillenberg, a clerk in the Bureau of Elections, and ex-Alderman L. C. Waehner, who was counsel for Jacob Hatzel in the quo warranto suit. It was that the prisoner Hall's signature was attached to the irregularly prepared returns that were sent to the Bureau of Elections and the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Purdy objected to the testimony, but Judge Davis admitted it under exceptions. No testimony was offered for the prisoner, and his counsel asked Judge Davis to order the jury to give a verdict of acquittal, on the ground that the failure to attach the specimen ballots to the returns was not shown to have been willful. The Judge refused the request, saying that it was the province of the jury to pass upon the question of intent. The election returns were in evidence, and Judge Davis, in charging, submitted them to the jury with the instruction that they should be considered as having a bearing upon the intent of the prisoner, although not definitely proving that he had willfully acted with a fraudulent purpose. It was shown on these returns that an alteration had been made in figures by which George Hall was credited with 70 votes more than had originally been put down for him. If the specimen ballots, and a statement of the number of each kind cast had been attached to the returns, Judge Davis said, a simple computation would show whether the figures on the return were, or were not a correct record of the votes for Aldermen cast in the district in which the prisoner was an Inspector. In the absence of explanation by the prisoner as to what caused the failure to make the returns in regular form, it was for the jury to consider the relation of the specimen ballots, and their number, to the figures on the face of the returns, and to draw a conclusion therefrom. If the conclusion should be that the ballots were not attached to the returns, and their number was not written, partly on the returns and partly on the face of each specimen ballot, according to the statute, because there was a desire to commit some fraud by means of the imperfect returns, then, the Judge charged, the jury would have to find that the prisoner had willfully offended against the law. "I do not mean to indicate any opinion on my part," said Judge Davis, "as to whether you ought or ought not to find that, in the absence of all explanation, from this evidence now before you. It is for you to determine, and I will only add to what I have said, that in this class of cases, while the jury should require that the facts should be shown satisfactorily, beyond reasonable doubt, yet, inasmuch as the public have no protection against this class of fraud and crime, except by the enforcement of this law, the jury should never shrink from the duty of enforcing it, where they are satisfied that a fraud has been perpetrated, totally irrespective of party considerations, because you, as intelligent men must know that, under our system of government, there is no foundation for the maintenance of our institutions except in the enforcement of laws to preserve the purity of elections. Our theory is that the people appear at the polls and determine by their votes who shall be their officers; and, if the persons who are to canvass the votes and declare how many are cast for the respective candidates are to tamper with or pervert, or change the votes, the whole system is at an end. It will not stand up under the stress of such conduct on the part of public officers. Such conduct should not be tolerated by courts and juries. If, therefore, you come to the conclusion, in this case, from the evidence before you, that the act was done as charged in the indictment, and that its intent was fraudulent—if it was done designedly and with an intent to defraud any candidate by making a change of the votes, or withholding the evidence of the change—I say if you come to that conclusion, then, I trust you will not shrink from doing your duty by convicting the accused. But if you fail to come to that conclusion, it will then be equally your duty to acquit him."

The jury remained out about two hours and a half, and returned with a verdict that the prisoner was guilty of a fraudulent intent in aiding to prepare the returns in an irregular manner, but also commending him to the mercy of the court. On motion of Mr. Purdy, Judge Davis granted a stay, pending argument, to be made next Monday, on a motion for arrest of judgment. The prisoner, Washington E. Hall, is a comparatively young man of respectable appearance, and has a wife and five children. The lightest penalty the court can impose on him under the statute is confinement in State Prison for one year.

THE CANVASS OF THE RETURNS.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE SUPERVISORS TO THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

The numerous reports about frauds having been committed in counting the votes cast at the recent election had the effect of attracting a large number of politicians to the City Hall yesterday. Among them were many of the defeated candidates. They awaited, with evident anxiety, the opening of the doors of the Aldermanic chamber, and they subsequently rushed in and occupied the gallery and a portion of the inclosure that is generally reserved for the members of the Common Council. At 12:30 P. M. the Aldermen proceeded to the office of County Clerk Thompson, and there the usual oath was administered to them as a Board of Supervisors or County Canvassers. The board then returned to their chamber, and commenced the work of organizing. Supervisor Slevin (Tammany) was appointed Chairman, and Supervisors Perley, (Republican) Sauer, (Tammany) and Kiernan (Tammany) were selected to act as a Committee on the Correction of the Returns of Inspectors, who were subsequently notified to appear before the board. Supervisors Stewart, (Republican,) Keenan, (Tammany,) and Hyatt, Anti-Tammany, were next appointed a Committee on Protests, to whom all contests between candidates are to be referred. The County Clerk was then instructed to appoint such clerks and assistants as may be necessary to make the canvass. A resolution was adopted directing that the returns be kept in the custody of the Clerk of the board.

Supervisor Sauer (Tammany,) said that no returns should be opened until they came before the board. He understood that some of them had been sent to the County Clerk's office without being sealed.

Supervisor Burns (Republican)—Then if that is so, the County Clerk has done all the doctoring before this. What is the use of sealing up the returns now? [Laughter.]

The work of canvassing the votes of the various districts was then assigned as follows:

First District, Supervisor Burns; Second, Supervisor Stewart; Third, Supervisor Slevin; Fourth, Supervisor Shells; Fifth, Supervisor Cavanagh; Sixth, Supervisor Kearney; Seventh, Supervisor Morris; Eighth, Supervisor George Hall; Ninth, Supervisor Jacobus; Tenth, Supervisor Strack; Eleventh, Supervisor Sauer; Twelfth, Supervisor Keenan; Thirteenth, Supervisor Roberts; Fourteenth, Supervisor Finck; Fifteenth, Supervisor Hyatt; Sixteenth, Supervisor Foster; Seventeenth, Supervisor Haughton; Eighteenth, Supervisor Robert Hall; Nineteenth, Supervisor Perley; Twentieth, Supervisor Carroll; Twenty-first, Supervisor Perley; Twenty-second, Supervisor Kiernan; Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, Supervisor Mott.

The board then took a recess until 10 A. M. to-day.

Mayor Cooper has sent to District Attorney Phelps for his action the names of 200 Poll Clerks who have failed to deliver their tallies at his office within the time allowed by law. It is claimed that they should have been in on Wednesday last. The tallies from 28 election districts have not yet reached the Mayor.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commodore E. Simpson, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

J. H. Van Antwerp, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is at the Hoffman House.

Senator J. R. McPherson, of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. Lucius Robinson and David C. Robinson, of Albany, are at the St. James Hotel.

Baron von Ende, of Germany, and Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, are at the Westminster Hotel.

President M. B. Anderson, of Rochester University, and Profs. Alexander Agassiz and E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Everett House.

Gov. Thomas Talbot, ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice and Congressman W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts, and Congressman Frederick Miles, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Gen. George B. Wright, of Indiana; Senator E. G. Halbert, of Binghamton, N. Y.; ex-Congressman E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, N. Y., and Bishop John Sharp, of Salt Lake City, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE SMITH CLUBBING CASE.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'S ANSWER TO THE CIVIL ACTION—THE CRIMINAL SUIT.

Capt. Williams and Patrolman Fleming yesterday, by their counsel, Corporation Counsel Whitney, served answers to the suits brought against them by Charles W. Smith on Messrs. Morris & Pearsall, counsel for Smith. Following is Capt. Williams's answer:

Supreme Court, County of Kings.—Charles W. Smith vs. Alexander S. Williams and Thomas Fleming.

The defendant Alexander Williams, for separate answer to the complaint herein, alleges as follows:

First—He has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to each and every allegation in the complaint contained not hereinafter specifically admitted or denied.

Second—He admits that on the 15th day of October, 1879, the plaintiff was standing, with a large number of other persons, on Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, and that on that occasion there was a military procession.

Third—And the defendant further answering, and for a further and separate defense to the complaint herein, alleges that on said day, and for a considerable period prior to said day, he was, and had been, a Captain of a Police force in the City of New-York; that on said day he had in the line of his duty detailed a large number of patrolmen and other Police officers to be present on duty in Fifth-avenue, while the crowd which had collected to look at the said military procession were in the said street and those adjacent thereto; that while the procession was passing, the plaintiff was, as defendant is informed and believes, injured by the defendant, Thomas Fleming, who was also a member of the Police force, and that said injury was inflicted upon the plaintiff by the said Fleming while forcing the crowd back to make room for the said procession to pass. Defendant denies that he violently assaulted and beat the plaintiff by striking him on the head with a club, or in any other way. Wherefore, defendant demands that the complaint herein be dismissed with costs.

Fleming's answer merely sets forth that he was acting under the orders of his superior officer and in the discharge of his duty when Smith was hurt.

United States District Attorney Bliss appeared and made a motion that the trial of Police Captain Williams and Officer Fleming, indicted for assault and battery in having, as alleged, clubbed Charles W. Smith, of Brooklyn, be postponed for a week. The case had been originally set down for this morning at the request of Capt. Williams, who demanded a speedy trial; but in the absence of his associate, Mr. Elihu Root, counsel asked for a postponement until Tuesday next. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said he was ready to proceed with the trial, but would not object to accommodating counsel. Judge Gildersleeve then set down the case for Tuesday next, when it will be tried.

CAPT. WILLIAMS REPRIMANDED.

At a meeting of the full Police Board, yesterday, the pay-roll of the Central Office clerical force was presented. Mr. MacLean objected to the payment of the salary of Mr. G. B. Van Brunt, formerly clerk to Mr. Nichols, on the ground that he had not performed any duty. Messrs. French and Wheeler, and Mr. Gott, the Treasurer's clerk, testified that Mr. Van Brunt had earned his salary, and the pay-roll was passed, Mr. MacLean voting nay. After a discussion on the reduction of the clerical force, it was resolved to take action on Friday, and that the clerks and telegraph operators be notified that the appropriation for their salaries is exhausted. A complaint that the polling-place for the Twenty-seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Assembly District was in a place in which liquor was sold was, after investigation, filed. When the bill of the *World* for election advertising, amounting to $2,655 90, was presented, Mr. French said that the amount was double that charged last year. The account was referred. Eleven patrolmen were appointed. The trial of Capt. Williams, on the complaint of Mr. Whitchurch, was adjourned to Friday. Capt. Williams was reprimanded, on the complaint of John Campbell, a reporter.

PILOTS' FEES.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT TO SECURE THEIR REDUCTION.

A general and determined movement was recently set on foot among ship-owners and merchants to secure a reduction of the fees for pilotage into and out of New-York Harbor, on the ground that they are at present exorbitant, and both the Chamber of Commerce and Ship-owners' Association have appointed special committees to take charge of the matter. The fees are fixed by law, and it will be necessary to secure the aid of the Legislature to obtain relief. All efforts in that direction have heretofore been successfully resisted by the pilots, who are a wealthy and influential body of men, and have not hesitated to spend their funds freely. The Pilot Commissioners, a majority of whose members are or have been actively identified with the shipping interests of the port as ship Captains, ship-owners, or ship brokers, have now interfered in the matter for the first time. Their action has taken the shape of the following letter:

Nov. 7, 1879.

To the Pilots of the Port of New-York and their Executive Committee:

GENTLEMEN: We, the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, think it our duty to call your attention to the existing rates of pilotage, and to suggest that some action should be voluntarily taken by yourselves to secure a reduction.

We are actuated in making this proposition by a regard for your interests as well as for those of this port.

You are aware that the feeling among merchants and shipping men is that the pilotage charges are too high, and a movement is now on foot to reduce them. We are of the opinion that the attempt will sooner or later succeed, and it is necessary for you to consider whether you will oppose it or whether you will, by yielding to what, according to our views, is reasonable and inevitable, save the entire system from organized attack and perhaps destruction. Our advice is that you should adopt the latter and wiser course without delay. You will thus be likely to retain a fair remuneration for your services as well as the good-will of the commercial community.

Asking your serious and prompt attention to this communication, we remain, yours respectfully,

AMBROSE SNOW, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, EDWARD HINCKEN, SAMUEL HARDING.

In response to this, a committee of the pilots waited on the board yesterday and expressed their willingness to meet the ship-owners and merchants and have a friendly conference on the subject of reducing the pilotage charges. They said that they had already made arrangements with the committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the Ship-owners' Association to confer with them. The North Atlantic Conference, which comprises the various European steam-ship lines with a terminus at this port, recently attempted to get around the difficulty by chartering a steam-tug and offering to hire a number of pilots on stated salaries. The pilots were willing, but the Commissioners have upset the project by adopting the following new by-law:

By-law No. 42.—Until it shall be established, in the opinion and judgment of this board, that the introduction of steam into the pilotage service will add to its general efficiency, and can be made with a proper regard to the interests already existing, which have been created under the present law, and until the board shall by general regulation, duly made and promulgated in the exercise of the discretion and power vested in it, authorize the use of steam vessels in the pilotage service, no vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam shall be substituted for any boat withdrawn from service, nor shall any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam be used or employed as a pilot-boat by any of the pilots; and any pilot violating this rule shall be punishable by suspension for such period as the board shall determine, or by a revocation of his license.

The New-Jersey Pilot Commissioners sent a communication to the board yesterday, asking to be informed of their action in the matter, and intimating their intention to be guided by it in dealing with the pilots under their control. The board adopted the following amendment to by-law No. 20:

"Any pilot against whom charges of intoxication or conduct unbecoming a pilot, either when on or off duty, shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, will be punished by suspension or by a revocation of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioners."

The case of the steamer Fulleka, which grounded on Oyster Island, on Nov. 6, in a dense fog, will be investigated next week.

THE LATE DR. J. J. BROWNLEE.

HIS FUNERAL YESTERDAY—SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

The remains of Dr. James J. Brownlee, formerly a Surgeon in the United States Navy, whose death took place on Saturday, were committed to the grave at Metuchen, N. J., yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Norton officiating. Dr. Brownlee was the son of the late Rev. William C. Brownlee, D. D., for many years a prominent clergyman in this City. Born at Burgettstown, Penn., in the year 1809, Dr. Brownlee received his classical education and took his degree of A. B. at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, where he was the classmate and intimate friend of the late William Bloomfield, a lawyer in this City, whose death from an apoplectic stroke on Feb. 28 will be remembered. Mr. Bloomfield's dying request was that his life-long friend and college mate, Dr. Brownlee, should be buried by his side in the little Jersey graveyard, and this last wish was respected by the relatives of the latter, who, after a short service at the family residence, No. 49 East Thirty-fourth-street, conveyed the remains to Metuchen for burial. After he was graduated at Rutgers College, Dr. Brownlee studied medicine with the late celebrated Dr. Kearney Rogers, of this City, and entered the naval service of the United States after passing a term of months in practical work at the New-York Hospital. A cruise on the African coast before the war left him with a broken constitution, besides suffering from acute disease, and he returned home on sick leave with his squadron. When the war of the rebellion broke out Dr. Brownlee, with partially recovered health, joined his ship, and left a brilliant record as a surgeon and an efficient officer. He was with the Connecticut during her most successful cruises, and found himself in possession of a considerable fortune at the close of the war, when, in broken health, he resigned his commission, and retired to private life. Dr. Brownlee had been for some years subject to attacks of mental depression, consequent upon disease, and when, some years ago, his fortune became impaired by some unlucky speculations, it preyed upon his intellect, and his despondency assumed a morbid tint, bordering upon mental aberration. With many offers of lucrative partnerships in this City, and an elegant home in Thirty-fourth-street, where his four sisters reside, he invested a portion of his remaining funds in such a manner as to secure him a place in an institution for the aged, to which he retired during the Winter months for the last three years, passing the Summer with his sisters. The death of his old friend, Mr. Bloomfield, only deepened his misanthropy and passion for isolation, and from that date the persuasions of his friends were powerless to win him from the obscurity to which he had voluntarily devoted himself. At length, on Thursday last, an attack of pneumonia supervened and terminated his life so suddenly, that before his relatives could be communicated with he was dead. In his personal relations he was a genial companion and a faithful friend, and but for an eccentricity that led him, self-exiled, to seek a home in an institution where the traditions of his former life were unknown, he might have repaired his broken fortunes in a profession in which his reputation was a brilliant one.

VON BODENSTEDT'S LECTURE.

THE GERMAN POET GIVES A BRIEF HISTORY OF HIS LIFE.

A select audience, nearly all Germans, listened last evening in Steinway Hall to a lecture by the German poet and author, Friedrich Von Bodenstedt, (Mirza Schaffy.) He spoke in German, and related his poetical development, illustrating the same with selections from some of his most characteristic creations. He spoke in rather a low tone, and often rapidly, but he called forth repeated applause from his hearers as he recited some favorite verse. The platform was tastefully decorated with tropical plants, and there was a beautiful floral design, with the words "Welcome, Mirza Schaffy," in German, traced across.

Mr. Von Bodenstedt came out alone on the platform, and began his address without the formality of an introduction by any one. Six weeks ago, he said, he did not imagine that he would visit the United States, although it had a long time been his desire to see this country. It was circumstances as well as a natural desire that served to develop in him poetical qualities and afforded him opportunity for accumulating knowledge, and it was only late in life that his efforts resulted in success. He was born in a small town in Hanover, and at an early age he felt the impulses of a poetic spirit and a love of art and the beautiful. His father, however, desired that he should learn a profession, and insisted on a severe training for his physical development. While undergoing this he was nearly drowned upon one occasion. The poetic spirit, however, could not be crushed in him. He determined to originate poems or die, and once when he had composed a poem his master wanted to know where he had copied it from. After completing his studies, he went to Russia, where he studied the literature of that country, with which even now other nations are but little acquainted. A great number of the popular songs were undoubtedly composed when the people lived under another system. Pushkin and Lermontoff were among the chief Russian modern poets, but the poetry is characterized by plaintiveness and resignation to fate. Under a system of autocratic rule, no other poetry could well be developed. Mr. Von Bodenstedt went to Moscow, crossed the steppes, and then to the Caucasus, arriving in the beautiful district in which Tiflis is situated. Here he met with Mirza Schaffy, a teacher of Persian and Tartar languages and a philosopher, whose name he afterward adopted in writing poems. This man became his teacher. Mirza Schaffy had regular features, and large expressive eyes. He wore a long blue kaftan, or cloak, a sheepskin cap, and high-heeled slippers, which he always left at the threshold on entering the room. In learning Persian Mr. Von Bodenstedt wrote on a table, as he had been accustomed to in Germany, but the philosopher told him that if he wanted to master Persian he must adopt the Oriental style of writing, on the knee. Mirza Schaffy wrote rapidly but without regularity, and remarked that his pupil's writing was almost uniform enough for print. When asked the reason for his irregular writing, Mirza Schaffy explained that handwriting should conform to the thoughts which the poet is putting down upon paper. For example, he said, wisdom stalks forth with bold and firm strokes, thoughts on women are to come out fine and waving, like women are. Words of love, joy, spiritual desires, &c., should each find distinct expressions in outline. Schaffy occasionally *expressed himself in strong language*; he was pious, however, and only used irony to apply to hypocrites. Mr. Von Bodenstedt drank deeply into Oriental poetry, and in trying to translate poets he found that the Oriental mode of expressing thoughts differed greatly from the Western. But he learned much in the Orient, and experienced great relief from what had formerly weighed heavily upon him. Mirza Schaffy, however, was not properly a poet, he translated from Persian into Tartar, and vice versa, but originated very little. Mr. Von Bodenstedt, in composing his poems under his teacher's name, did not translate any of his poems, as was supposed to be the case when they appeared in Germany. Some sayings and expressions which he had heard in the Orient, Mr. Bodenstedt clothed in verse. However, after the publication of the Mirza Schaffy poems, when Mr. Bodenstedt published other and better poems in his own name they did not acquire the same extensive sale. The lecturer then recited some extracts from Pushkin and other Russian works which breathed of strong faith in, and love of, God, and expressed the conviction of the impossibility of anything breaking God's seal. Such prayers, he remarked, could not be composed by either Persian or Tartar. After a recess, Mr. Bodenstedt read selections from one of his dramas, "Alexander in Corinth," in which the principal characters are Alexander, Diogenes, and Gorius, a fool. In one act, after an interview between Alexander and Diogenes, Gorius comes to the philosopher with a summons to appear before the King. Diogenes refuses, saying that the pupil must come to the teacher. Alexander then comes and asks why his orders were not obeyed. "Because," replies Diogenes, "it is just as far from your palace to my barrel as it is from here to your palace." "But I am a King," says Alexander. "And I a philosopher, whoever wants wisdom must seek it."

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—IMPROVING CREEDMOOR RANGE.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association met yesterday afternoon, Vice-President Wingate in the chair. The Chairman said that he expected to receive his discharge as General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State this week, and that would vacate his position as an ex-officio member of the board. On motion it was decided to defer action until the next meeting. The Secretary reported that the annual reports of the association were already too bulky, and suggested that the scores, in detail, of matches should be omitted, excepting those of prize-winners. The board took the same view of the case, and a motion to that effect was adopted. The report of the Treasurer for the month of September showed a balance on hand of $515 51. His report for the month of October showed the receipts to have been $5,583 23; disbursements, $4,109 21, leaving a balance on hand of $1,424 02. Major Story, on behalf of the Range Committee, reported that the work of repairing the firing-butts had been begun. A new dry stone wall is to protect the markers' pit, over which will be a plank roof with a tin sheathing. The epaulment is to be lengthened to its full extent, and a new target is to be erected at the eastern end, on the right-hand side of the range. The report of the financial officer of the Fall prize meeting at Creedmoor showed that, after paying all expenses, there was a balance of $93 25 in the treasury. On motion, it was decided that the shooting season at Creedmoor should terminate with the present month. Thus the prizes in the following matches, which are to be awarded to those competitors who have won them the greatest number of times during the season, may be distributed on Dec. 1: Dimond, Champion Marksman's, Remington Shot-gun, Handicap, Secretary's, and Cowperthwaite Matches. A communication was received from the First Division Staff stating that that organization had appropriated $125 for the champion military marksman's badge, which was shot for at the Fall prize meeting at Creedmoor.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM INQUIRY.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONSULTING PHYSICIANS LAST EVENING—THEIR FORTHCOMING REPORT.

A meeting of the Board of Consulting Physicians appointed to investigate the management of the Lunatic Asylum for Females on Blackwell's Island, was held last evening at the residence of Dr. James R. Wood, of the committee, No. 80 Irving-place. The members who were present—among them Dr. C. L. Pardee, Dr. Wood, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, and others—were extremely reticent as to the result of the proceedings. It is understood, however, that the report to be rendered to the Commissioners by whom the board was instituted respecting the three alleged cases of cruelty and neglect at the asylum, was the matter under discussion, and that the discussion brought out the fact that considerable contrariety of opinion exists as to the degree of censure to be incorporated in the report. Officially, the members of the board speak very guardedly, but it is pretty broadly intimated that no radical measures will be recommended in view of these cases, while at the same time the carelessness which resulted in the death of Amelia Day from arsenic, and permitted an inmate in a delicate condition to be thrust into a strait-jacket and conveyed to the lodge, where she was delivered of an infant, will be duly and properly censured. On the whole, however, the board find that the newspaper reports of these cases have been extremely exaggerated, and they will not recommend decisive action of any kind until they have completed their investigation of the *management of the asylum in all its details*. The latter work is now well under way, and the report, (which will embody the suggestions and criticisms of a number of the ablest physicians in this City,) will soon be forthcoming.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 11.—The report circulated yesterday that the body of the missing Pigot child had been found in the woods at West Jay proves to be unfounded.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The annual report of the work of the General Land Office has been prepared by the Acting Commissioner, J. M. Armstrong. It shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 9,333,353 acres of the public lands were disposed of, and 9,484,996 acres surveyed, in addition to the 734,591,236 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of the public domain still unsurveyed is about 1,081,000,000 acres. The amount of land surveyed during the last fiscal year exceeds by 414,769 acres the area surveyed in the preceding 12 months, and while the report shows a falling off of some 773,000 acres in cash sales, State selections, scrip locations, and lands patented for railroad grants, the increase in the area taken up by settlers under the Homestead and Timber Culture laws has been sufficient not only to counterbalance this falling off, but to make the aggregate disposals for the year greater by 647,204 acres than the total for the previous year. The increase in homestead entries was 841,766 acres, and in timber culture entries, 896,132 acres. Referring to the large number of undelivered patents remaining on file in the office—nearly 2,000,000, covering not less than 150,000,000 acres, no small proportion being lands purchased of the Government more than half a century ago, and lying in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—the Commissioner again urges the necessity for an appropriation sufficient to pay for completing lists of these patents with a view of bringing to the knowledge of persons in interest the fact that such patents remain in the office, and how they can be obtained. The Acting Commissioner reviews the recommendation of the last annual report for Legislative action on the subject of lapsed railroad grants, looking either to the enforcement of the forfeiture of the grants or the extension of the time for the completion of the roads. The reason for the recommendation is stated to be that great bodies of land which cannot be patented to the States or corporations under the grants are withheld from sale or entry, and there are no means now by which settlers can acquire title to them. The recommendation of previous annual reports for a consolidation of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws is renewed. The relations of the two systems are pointed out, and the opinion is expressed that the subject should receive the attention of Congress at an early day.

The report states that an examination made by a competent geologist, deputed for the purpose, shows the existence of large deposits of both coal and iron in the public lands in Alabama. Most of the coal-fields are far removed from means of transportation, the expense attending their proper development is large, and the available capital in that region limited. It is, therefore, recommended that the advisability of disposing thereof on the same terms as agricultural lands, following the course adopted with regard to mineral lands in Missouri and Kansas, be favorably suggested to Congress. Referring to the absentee Shawnee lands, the New-York Indian lands, and the Miami lands in Kansas, legislation is recommended to provide for disposing of such portions thereof as remain vacant, for the reason that frequent application is made for permission to enter these tracts by the persons occupying them, which, in the absence of proper legislation, cannot be given.

The Acting Commissioner reports that under the various acts of the Forty-fifth Congress, and with the aid of the appropriation of $40,000 granted last March for the protection of timber on the public lands, efforts have been made to suppress the depredations, but they are yet extensive, and the interests of the Government and those of the people now residing or who may desire to settle in the region of the public timbered lands, require that they should be still pursued with unremitting earnestness and vigor. Fifteen Special Agents are detailed to investigate cases of trespass and collect testimony in the various public land States and Territories, and during the past year they have been transferred from one field to another, as circumstances indicated they could best serve the public interests. Their reports are referred to in detail to show the great extent to which the timber depredations have been, and still are being, committed throughout almost every timber region of the United States. In Arkansas alone, for instance, the annual loss to the Government by the destruction of valuable timber is estimated at not less than $500,000. In conclusion, the Acting Commissioner adverts to the necessity of employing a larger number of clerks, embraced among them men of experience and ability, and he calls attention to the insufficiency of *existing provisions to meet the requirements of this branch of the public service*.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE CABINET.

CANADIAN RESTRICTIONS ON AMERICAN VESSELS—A DISTRICT COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members, and was of unusually long duration. Most of the time was occupied in discussing questions of constitutional and international law in connection with the proclamation recently issued by the Canadian Government permitting American vessels to go to the relief of Canadian vessels in the waters of the Dominion only when danger of loss of life or cargo is imminent. A law now upon our statute-book permits Canadian vessels to enter our waters freely and render assistance to American vessels in distress under any circumstances and to any extent. It was suggested to-day that the President should declare by proclamation that the privilege of Canadian vessels in our waters shall be precisely the same as those accorded by the Dominion authorities to American vessels, and no greater. The Cabinet was divided in opinion as to the power of the President to issue a qualified proclamation of the nature indicated, and at the close of the discussion the whole matter was left undetermined. It will probably be decided, however, within a few days.

The President announced to the Cabinet that he thought of offering the appointment of District of Columbia Commissioner to Gen. Halbert E. Paine, the present Commissioner of Patents. The suggestion was received with approval by all the members present except the Secretary of the Interior, who, while fully agreeing with the other heads of departments as to Gen. Paine's eminent qualifications for the appointment, expressed a strong disinclination to have him retire from the position which he now fills so acceptably. It is generally believed that Gen. Paine, although not an applicant, will accept the District Commissionership.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1879.

The President has recognized Don Manuel de la Cueva as Vice-Consul of Spain at New-York.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $171,362 95, and from Customs, $621,681 22.

The Light-house Board gives notice that the third order fog signal trumpet, at Execution Rocks Light Station, Long Island Sound, N. Y., has been replaced by a trumpet of the first order, operated by caloric engines, which gives a blast of seven seconds' duration at intervals of 43 seconds.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Eaton, widow of Gen. John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under President Jackson, took place to-day in this city, and was largely attended. Among the floral offerings were bouquets from Mrs. Hayes and Secretary McCrary. The President, in a note to the family, regretted his inability to be present at the funeral, and tendered his deepest sympathy.

A circular has been issued by the Treasury Department, addressed to all officers authorized to attest assignments of United States registered bonds, requesting them to call the attention of assignors to a ruling of the department, that an assignment by an Executor, Administrator, Trustee, guardian, or attorney, to himself individually, is void in law, and that no transfer will be made upon such an assignment, except when special authority is granted by the court having jurisdiction of the matter.

Among the statements current to-night as to the recommendations that will be made in the forthcoming department reports, and which, although lacking official confirmation, seem to be well founded, are the following: That Secretary McCrary will indorse Gen. Sherman's recommendation for legislation to establish the Army on a basis of 25,000 men, rank and file, not including the men detailed for special duties; and that Attorney-General Devens will renew his recommendation that District Attorneys be paid fixed salaries, and will also recommend some change by Congress in the law governing the method of paying clerks of the United States courts.

At a regular meeting of the Board of School Trustees for the District to-night, the question of the application of Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood and six other women for placing a woman on the School Board was determined. The application was first sent to the President, and by him was referred to the Attorney-General, who referred it to the District Commissioners, and they in turn laid it before the School Board. The latter to-night adopted a report admitting that there is no legal obstacle to women serving as members of the District School Board, but taking the ground that there are grave objections as a matter of policy, and that, therefore, the application should be refused. The decision was listened to by Mrs. Lockwood and several lady friends, and the former expressed herself very tartly in regard to it.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—An official announcement of the death of Rear-Admiral Augustus H. Kilty was issued by the Secretary of the Navy today, reciting at length his meritorious services, and ordering that on the day after the receipt thereof flags at the navy-yards and stations and vessels in commission be displayed at half-mast, from sunrise to sunset, and that 13 minute-guns be fired at noon from the navy-yards and stations, flag-ships, and vessels acting singly.

Lieut. Thomas C. Terrell, of the United States Navy, has been ordered to the training ship Constitution.

Second Lieut. H. C. Fisher, of the United States Marine Corps, has been ordered to Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

REPORTS OF RAILROAD WORK.

ABSTRACTS OF THE RETURNS MADE TO THE STATE ENGINEER.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The following reports have been received by the State Engineer:

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.

Capital stock	$1,320,400 00
Paid	1,320,400 00
Funded debt	461,500 00
Floating debt	82,908 47

The railroad is operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

EARNINGS.

From passengers	$79,910 89
From freight	234,191 79
From express	18,312 50
From mail	2,035 28
From rents	5,960 00
From use of cars	11,718 26

PAYMENTS.

For transportation	$336,731 55
For interest	32,265 00
For dividends	113,836 00

The interest upon the stock and bonds is guaranteed and paid by the lessees to the stock and bond holders. The number of passengers carried was 133,650. During the year there were seven persons killed and seven injured on the road.

JOHNSTOWN, GLOVERSVILLE AND KINGSBORO RAILROAD.

RECEIPTS.

From passengers and other sources	$3,785 66

PAYMENTS.

For transportation expenses	$3,785 66

UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Capital stock	$4,000,000 00
Paid	4,000,000 00
Floating debt	149,071 27

The road is leased by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

EARNINGS:

From passengers	$718,938 56
From freight	357,170 82
From express	9,977 28
From mail	6,063 23
From rents	1,744 91
From storage	117 23

PAYMENTS:

For transportation expenses	$274,686 61
For dividends	240,000 00

One person was killed and three were injured during the year.

THE VALLEY RAILROAD.

Capital stock	$750,000 00
Paid	750,000 00
Floating debt	99,198 12

The road is leased by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

EARNINGS.

From passengers	$16,667 28
From freight	243,296 44
From express	1,813 60
From mail	1,034 17
From rents	55 00

PAYMENTS.

For transportation	$86,553 24
For dividends	60,000 00
To surplus fund	106,215 55

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Stock subscribed	$330,000 00
Funded and floating debt	633,737 04

EARNINGS.

From passengers	$26,863 47
From freight	54,480 19
From express	1,361 27
From mail	1,687 57
From telegraph	654 62
From old materials	249 22

PAYMENTS.

For transportation	$10,589 00
For interest	17,803 15

One person was killed during the year.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK.

Capital stock	$2,004,000 00
Paid	2,004,000 00
Funded and floating debt	2,147,248 07

During the past year 11½ miles of second track have been built between Binghamton and Chenango Forks, and laid with steel rails, and $96,750 of first mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, 1876, have been paid.

EARNINGS.

From passengers	$113,964 40
From freight	597,899 43
From express	24,000 00
From mail	6,429 60
From rents	2,687 15
From use of cars	17,592 98
From telegraph	96 30
From storage	3 85
From other sources	815 83

PAYMENTS.

For transportation	$429,422 10
For interest	141,400 00
For dividends	100,200 00
Payments to surplus fund	93,358 44

Eight persons were killed and six injured during the year.

ELMIRA AND WILLIAMSPORT.

Stock paid	$1,000,000 00
Funded and floating debt	1,020,000 00

ASSETS.

Construction account	$2,263,000 00
Equipment account	252,000 00
Interest account	3,309 39
Office furniture	296 44
Cash	831 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, preferred	$500,000 00
Capital stock, common	500,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,000,000 00
Five per cent. bonds	570,000 00
Mortgage on real estate	50,000 00
Labor and material	67 92
Profit and loss	4,372 00

GREENE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Capital	$260,000 00
Paid	200,000 00
Funded and floating debt	200,025 00

EARNINGS.

From passengers	$9,089 35
From freight	28,457 21
From express	822 73
From mail	4,363 37

PAYMENTS.

For transportation	$23,885 79
For interest	14,000 00
For dividends	12,000 00

TURF NOTES.

THE CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB'S STAKES FOR NEXT YEAR—THE CUP RACES.

The Coney Island Jockey Club is early in the field with stakes for next year, to be run at the Fall meeting. They are to be fixed events, and rich ones at that. The added money is so liberal that the entry in each stake will doubtless be large. The Criterion Stakes is for 2-year-olds, foals of 1878, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared by July 1, 1880, with $1,000 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes. The Great Challenge Stakes is a sweepstakes for all ages, of $200 each, half forfeit, and only $50 if declared by July 1, 1880, with $2,000 added; the second horse to receive $400 out of the stakes; one mile and a half. The Long Island St. Leger is for 3-year-olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared by July 1, 1880, with $1,500 added; the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. These stakes are to close Dec. 1.

The English Jockey Club has passed the new rule in regard to jockeys, which was offered by Mr. Craven at the last meeting, after it had been amended to meet the conservative views of Lords Rosebery and Hardwicke. The amendment reads as follows:

"No jockey shall ride in races on Newmarket Heath or elsewhere where these rules are in force until he shall have obtained a license from the Stewards of the Jockey Club, on application at the Registry Office. No rider will be required to take out a license until the last day of the week in which he shall have ridden a winner for the first time. Every jockey shall, on application for a license, furnish Messrs. Weatherby with his full name and address. A list of the licensed jockeys shall be published annually in the *Racing Calendar*. Any rider who shall infringe these rules will be reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, who may suspend him from riding. Any rider or trainer, or both, who shall knowingly employ an unlicensed jockey, shall be fined not less than £25 each."

The cup races next year promise to be something more than the one-sided affairs which was their distinguishing feature during the past season, with such 4-year olds as Spendthrift, Lord Murphy, Monitor, Volturno, Harold, Ferida, Buckner, Irish King, and Magnetism; while in the 5-year-old list appears such fine distance horses as Willie D., Danicheff, Bramble, Fortuna, Dave Moore, Checkmate, Glenmore, and Franklin; with Bushwhacker, General Philips, and Vera Cruz in the older division.

Lord Rosebery recently gave £200 to the Bentinck Benevolent Fund for the permanent and temporary relief of trainers and riders when in necessitous circumstances arising from age, sickness, accident, or misfortune. There is a fund of this kind here, made up of fines imposed during the racing season, but nobody receives any benefit from it as far as heard from. Is it a myth?

The Dwyer Brothers have added the mare Molly McGinley to their Brooklyn stable. She defeated Jericho in the mile-heat race at Baltimore so handsomely that the brothers bought her for $2,360, at which figure she was very cheap.

Mr. Charles Wheatly, the Secretary of the American Jockey Club, has resigned his position, to take effect Feb. 1, 1880. He remains Secretary of the Saratoga Association, and will work hard for the success of the latter institution in its struggle against the combination organized to destroy it. *It is said* that Capt. Coster has been elected to succeed Mr. Wheatly.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Gov. Bishop to-day appointed the Hon. M. A. Daugherty a Commissioner to represent Ohio at the centennial celebration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., on Oct. 19, 1881.

EX-SHERIFF CONNER'S BILLS.

THE JUDGMENT WHICH HE SECURED AGAINST THE CITY.

MAYOR COOPER REFUSES TO PAY IT—A MOTION MADE TO OPEN "THE JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT"—OVERCHARGES ALLEGED AGAINST THE EX-SHERIFF.

Ex-Sheriff William C. Conner, who has been out of office nearly three years, has had a large bill against the City which he has from time to time made efforts to collect but without complete success. Until recently there had been no resistance to this claim by the City, and there seemed to be no reason for him to suppose that he should not get the amount of his claim until Mayor Cooper's attention had been directed to some peculiarities in Sheriff Conner's bills. When he went out of office certain balances now claimed by him remained unpaid, and he sent bills for $17,324 44, alleged to be due him for services performed in 1874, and for $5,249 56 for services rendered in 1876. These bills were sent to Controller Kelly, who, when he was urged to a settlement, said there was no appropriation in his hands for the purpose, and that he could not pay them. Ex-Sheriff Conner, who was determined to get the money claimed, brought an action for its recovery, the summons and complaint being served upon the Corporation Counsel early in July, 1878. Mr. Whitney sent the papers to Controller Kelly, asking him what defense he had to offer for his refusal to audit the bills. On July 11 the Controller replied, saying that the only reason he could offer for declining to audit Mr. Conner's claim was that there was no appropriation in his hands for the purpose, and he knew of no other way of defraying the expense. To this response Mr. Whitney wrote back that if the reason given by Mr. Kelly was the only one to be given it constituted no defense, and he should be obliged to allow judgment to be entered by default when the 10 days' limit had expired.

To this letter of Corporation Counsel Whitney the Controller made no answer, and he allowed judgment to be entered, on Aug. 13, for $28,414 72, being the entire amount claimed, with interest. The judgment was docketed and allowed to stand without action on the part of Mr. Conner until January of this year, when he instructed his counsel to push the matter, and to endeavor to collect the amount of the judgment from the Controller. Mr. Kelly, who had been satisfied that resistance against the claim was useless, drew a warrant for $29,199 43, to which amount the claim had grown by the accumulations of interest. The warrant was transmitted to Mayor Cooper, with the request that it be signed. The Mayor took some time to inquire about the matter, and he applied to Corporation Counsel Whitney for information. Mr. Whitney furnished the Mayor with the correspondence he had had with Kelly, giving the Mayor his reasons for acting as he had. The Mayor then called upon Mr. Kelly for a statement of the ex-Sheriff's accounts, and Mr. Conner's bills were all sent to the Mayor's office, including his charges for conveying convicts from the City Prison to the Penitentiary; for conveying persons to the House of Refuge; for conveying prisoners from the prisons to the courts and back to prison, and for drawing panels of jurors. The task of going minutely into the correctness of these bills was too great for the Mayor to undertake, and, with the approval of the Corporation Counsel, they were handed to Mr. J. Adriance Bush, with the request that he would look carefully into them and report to him. The Mayor was advised that many of the charges were illegal, some of them without authority of law, and some of them excessive. Mr. Bush found many irregular charges. The Sheriff had charged for swearing petit jurors for civil courts of record 35 cents for each person sworn, when there was not, in Mr. Bush's opinion, a shadow of authority for any such charge, the Sheriff not appearing to be entitled to any pay under the law for such service. He had charged in January, 1874, 35 cents each for 1,300 jurors reported to have been sworn in. For making reports to the Secretary of State of convictions in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions he had charged in the same month, for a large number of reports, as 50 cents for each person. It appears that this charge is allowable only in the cases of persons convicted, whereas, it had been made out for reports of vagrancy, disorderly conduct, and drunkenness. The fee allowed in the last-named classes is but 12½ cents, but the Sheriff had made no sort of distinction between them, charging for all at 50 cents each. The excess for a month amounted to $600. There is to be a question raised as to the authority upon which the charge of $1 75 was made for conveying convicts to the House of Refuge. The statute says the compensation shall be fixed by the Board of Supervisors. That board has never fixed the compensation, and until they do so it is claimed the charges cannot be properly audited. It was also found that the charge of 75 cents a day for the keeping of prisoners in the County Jail, when many of such prisoners were paying board, had been made against the City.

Under these circumstances Mayor Cooper peremptorily declined to sign the warrant. Col. Wingate, of Wingate & Cullen, Mr. Conner's counsel, last week made an application to the Supreme Court for an order to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue to compel the Mayor to sign the warrant. This order was made returnable last Friday, but on that day it was adjourned until Monday at the request of the Corporation Counsel. In the meantime, Mayor Cooper made an affidavit setting forth the facts as they were known to him, stating what he had learned from his personal examination, and that he had been advised and was of the opinion that the charges of the ex-Sheriff were excessive and unauthorized. This affidavit was made the basis of a request to Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, for an order to show cause why the judgment by default should not be opened and the City allowed to defend the case on its merits. This motion was made before Judge Lawrence on Monday, and he granted an order, returnable at 11 o'clock, to show cause why the judgment should not be set aside. Both sides were in court at the time appointed, and, by mutual consent, the matter was laid over until yesterday morning for argument. When the matter came up yesterday, Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews submitted a brief to the court and decided not to argue. The other side followed the same course, and the court took the papers, reserving decision.

It is expected that if the City is successful in opening the judgment and showing the charges of the ex-Sheriff to be unauthorized, that the whole amount of the claim made will be set aside. The bills of Mr. Connor during his entire term will be taken up and considered with reference to their legality, and an effort will be made to have all excessive charges deducted from the amount claimed.

TILDEN'S INCOME.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE INTERMINABLE SUIT IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The appeal taken by the defendant from the decree recently made by Judge Blatchford, in the suit of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, has been perfected, and United States Commissioner Shields is preparing the record of the case in the United States Circuit Court for transmission to the Supreme Court of the United States. The present position of the entire litigation is this: The Government, through United States Attorney Bliss, began an action at common law in the United States District Court against Mr. Tilden, to recover from him on account of tax on income alleged to have been received by him from 1862 to 1871 in excess of the amount of income assessed against him. When the active prosecution of the case was begun by Gen. Woodford, as the successor of Col. Bliss in office, Mr. Tilden, through his attorneys, Thomas Harland and Aaron J. Vanderpoel, interposed an answer setting up two separate defenses—first, that he had not received any income as alleged in the complaint, and, second, that in any event the United States having assessed his income for the period designated and collected the tax, with penalties thereon, was estopped from enforcement of further demand. To this second defense Gen. Woodford demurred, and after argument before Judge Choate the demurrer was sustained by the court. This left the issue of fact raised by the first defense to be tried before a court and jury. Gen. Woodford next began an action in equity in the Circuit Court, and filed a bill of discovery embodying several hundred interrogatories directed to Mr. Tilden respecting his income for the years named, and alleging that the Government was not able to prove its complaint by any other testimony than that sought to be obtained under the bill. To this bill the defendant demurred, and it was argued about two weeks ago before Judge Blatchford, who overruled the demurrer. From that decree this appeal is taken, and if the Supreme Court should sustain the demurrer it will practically close the entire controversy by deciding it as a question of law. The issue of fact in the common law suit before the District Court would remain undetermined, and might be brought to trial, but if a judgment were rendered against the defendant on the verdict of the jury it would be of no local or practical value.

CANVASSING THE VOTE IN WESTCHESTER.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County met as a Board of County Canvassers yesterday, at White Plains, and commenced canvassing the vote cast at the late election in the county. While canvassing the vote of the Town of Bedford, it appeared that there were 129 votes cast for "State Engineer" and 115 for "State Engineer and Surveyor," the former being Republican votes entirely. Also the same irregularity occurred, though not so largely, in the returns from East Chester. Other irregularities presented themselves on other returns; one set of returns from Bedford was not signed by the Inspectors at all, and in others the number given as the total vote could not be made to agree with the sum of the totals for which it was given. This state of affairs becoming multiplied, a motion was made and carried that all the returns in which any of these inaccuracies occur be returned to the Supervisors from those towns, to be by them returned to the Town Clerks and Inspectors of Election for correction. The board having by that time only completed the canvassing of four towns, Bedford, Cortlandt, East Chester, and Greenborough, adjourned till 11 o'clock to-day, when they will proceed with the canvass.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL—THE WASTE OF WATER.

The report of Commissioner Allan Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, was issued yesterday. It is an interesting document, showing the various operations of all branches of the department for the period mentioned, and containing suggestions as to the material improvements in this City. The expenditures during the quarter amounted to $599,853 78, which is much less than that of the corresponding periods in other years. In regard to the Croton River, the natural lakes tributary to this City's water supply were all filled, and the water in the two storage reservoirs was within a few inches of the overflow. Some work on the retaining-walls of Boyd's Corner Reservoir made it necessary to keep the water six inches below the overflow at present. A total of 2,383 lineal feet of the Aqueduct has been rendered secure, and many leaks have been stopped. This work has been carried on with a considerable force. There were 21,969 lineal feet of pipe added to the distributing water system, and on the recommendation of the Fire Department 210 new fire-hydrants were placed in position. The number of buildings visited in which the water is used during the quarter was 3,199, and the number of leaks and cases of willful waste detected were 650. Notices were served on 660 establishments requiring the proprietors to apply water-meters to their premises, and 313 new meters were placed in hotels, breweries, stables, slaughter-houses, &c. Some of the largest consumers of water, since they are required to use meters, have, the Commissioner says, resorted to wells and salt water for a part of their supply. If the introduction of meters should lead to any considerable use of well or salt water, it might be considered as one of the most desirable results of the meter system, in lessening to an appreciable extent the draft upon the Croton water service, and improving the pressure throughout the City.

Mr. Campbell then says: "I have heretofore called attention to the necessity of additional legislation whereby either the Department of Public Works or the Department of Buildings shall be empowered to prescribe and enforce the manner in which service-pipes shall be placed and protected against frost, not only in new buildings, but also in those now in use. One great cause of waste, as I have frequently pointed out, is the practice, on the approach of Winter, of opening faucets and allowing the water to run, especially during the night, to prevent its freezing in the pipes. The evil thus caused during the past long and severe Winter was so great that the consumption (or rather the waste) was so far beyond the supply furnished by the Aqueduct, though running to its maximum capacity, that the City reservoirs were reduced 10 or 12 feet below their proper level. I again suggest that the next Legislature be asked to pass a law which shall put a stop to the evil alluded to. All citizens are interested in this matter, and cannot or should not complain of a requirement which, at a trifling cost, will confer great benefit upon themselves as well as upon the City at large.

"A contract has been entered into for the construction of the first section of the contemplated system of collective sewers along the river-fronts, which was alluded to in my report for the last quarter of 1878, and more freely described in the report of Mr. Towle, the engineer in charge of sewers, for that quarter. This section extends from the foot of Canal-street to the foot of West Eleventh-street, where the improvements of the Dock Department are sufficiently advanced to admit of the construction of the sewer. The sewer is located in West-street, with only two outlets, at West Eleventh-street and Clarkson-street, and will receive the sewage of all the intersecting streets, from Broadway westward, draining an area of 641 acres. The outlets will be extended to the tidal currents, insuring the rapid removal and dissemination of the sewage, which, under the old system of outlets, defiles the water in the slips and basins, and causes deposits which have to be removed by frequent dredging."

Reference is next made to the various works of paving streets, authorized by the Common Council, all of which are nearly completed, and the maintenance and repairs of other thoroughfares, and also of sewers. In referring to the construction of new sewers, Mr. Campbell makes this important announcement:

After referring to the difficulties in connection with awarding contracts for public works under the present law, and citing cases in this connection in which the contracts were not carried out, Mr. Campbell refers to one branch of his department—the Bureau of Incumbrances—and the large amount of work it has performed in removing street obstructions under the decision of Judge Van Vorst, of the Supreme Court, mainly in reference to the obstructions in the public thoroughfares in the vicinity of Washington Market, but covering cases in general. He believes that when the new Gansevoort Market is ready it will materially relieve Washington and some of the other markets.

Mr. Campbell closes as follows: "It is estimated that the total revenue from water rents, &c., for the year 1879 will reach $1,700,000, or nearly $100,000 in excess of 1878, and more than $200,000 in excess of 1877. The total revenue now collected by the Department of Public Works from all sources and paid into the sinking fund, is about $1,750,000 per annum. This amount will probably be increased, (with faithful supervision,) to $2,000,000 per annum in five years time, and will continue to increase regularly thereafter, so that these contributions alone, under the operation of the sinking fund, will extinguish the entire debt of the City in 20 to 25 years from this time."

JAMES MAIRS'S ESTATE.

A DECISION AGAINST EDWARD R. LIVERMORE, RECEIVER.

Surrogate Calvin rendered a decision yesterday in the matter of the final accounting of Edward R. Livermore, as Receiver, Collector, and Executor of the estate of James Mairs, deceased. The Surrogate says in his opinion that objections were filed to the accounts as submitted, and a report has been filed by the Auditor. This report shows that the collector and Receiver deposited the funds that came into his hands as such with a firm of which he was a member, and that they remained there some two or three months, when an account was opened by him in his individual name in the Corn Exchange Bank, and the funds were then there deposited. Mr. Livermore received as collector the sum of $37,066 from the State, which was thus deposited and mingled with his own private funds. The Auditor's schedule charges him with interest on the fund amounting to $2,529 57, being interest on various sums so received by Mr. Livermore, and deposited up to the time when he opened the account with the bank, and after receiving letters testamentary as Executor. The Surrogate concludes his opinion by saying: "I entertain no doubt that this amounts to a misappropriation, and that the Executor and collector should be charged the legal rate of interest as though he had borrowed the funds of the estate and used them in his business. This may be regarded as a harsh rule as against the Executor and collector in this case, because the funds were not lost, and it does not appear that he could have invested them; but he should have deposited them in a trust company, where he would have received the usual current rate of interest paid by such institutions; but to approve of a clear violation of duty imposed by law in this case would be fraught with very great danger and loss to estates, for, if a responsible collector, as in this case, shall be justified in thus violating the law and jeopardizing trust funds, then other Trustees would be justified in the use of trust funds in their own business, subject to all its fluctuations, provided such funds shall not be actually lost, and the Trustee shall swear that he acted in good faith in thus violating a plain statute and a well-defined obligation. Such a doctrine would be repugnant to every sense of justice, and I deem it my duty on the first occasion to hold the Trustee to a rigid accountability not only in the interests of the beneficiaries under the decedent's will, but as a warning against this frequent disregard of the well-defined obligations of a Trustee; and I think that the report of the Auditor should be confirmed."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

INVESTIGATING THE FOURTH-AVENUE TUNNEL.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Col. Prentiss, counsel to the board, reported that he had obtained an injunction from Judge Sedgwick, of the Superior Court, against Anthony McQuade, to restrain him from erecting tenement houses, in violation of the the new laws, in Seventy-fifth-street, west of Third-avenue. An argument will be had in the case a week hence. Nineteen licenses were granted to sheep drivers under the new rules. Dr. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Vaccination, reported that in October 4,170 persons were vaccinated. It was ordered, on the report of Sanitary Inspector Tracy, that the superphosphate factory, No. 81 Greenwich-street, be closed, the nuisance caused by it being unbearable.

Dr. Walter De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, submitted a report upon the sanitary condition of the tunnel under Park-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Fortieth streets, in which he says that the 8-inch earthern drain running through the centre of the road, about three feet below the surface, had been thoroughly examined, and found to contain nothing but pure water. The only trouble complained of is the offensive smell arising from the moist earth in the roadway, mixed with drippings, which he says can be remedied by paving the street with asphalt, and providing two hydrants for washing it and keeping it clean.

THE EMMA MINE CONTROVERSY.

A decision was rendered by Judge Choate, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, on the motion recently made by the defendants in the suit of the Emma Silver Mining Company of London, (Limited,) against the Emma Silver Mining Company of New-York, Trenor W. Park, Horace H. Baxter, and others. The court holds that the defendants do not require permission of the court to file separate pleas. All of the proposed pleas are allowed to be filed, except the joint pleas proposed by the defendant corporation and the defendant Baxter, and the joint plea of affirmance and election of the defendant corporation and the individual defendants, Park and Baxter.

IS IT BLACK-MAIL?

TROUBLES BETWEEN A DRUGGIST AND HIS CLERK.

Dr. Theodore H. Sayre, a druggist, doing business at Sixth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, was put under $300 bonds by Justice Smith, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of black-mail. Dr. Sayre promptly furnished the required amount, and his examination was set down for Tuesday next. The complainant against him is Edward Everett Pray, of No. 203 West Forty-sixth-street, a gentleman who is interested in the development of the mineral resources of Colorado and in pushing the interests of a mining company which he has organized. The druggist is charged with having attempted to extort $476 from Mr. Pray, threatening, in case the money was not forthcoming, to divulge facts that would forever blast Mr. Pray's reputation in the estimation of his business and social friends. What these alleged facts are has not yet transpired, although Mr. Pray, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter, hinted at them remotely. He was, he said, in the druggist's employ for about 14 months, pending the revival of an interest among moneyed men in the mining projects which he was planning. The druggist lodged him, boarded him, and when he was upon his back with an attack of pneumonia, supplied him with medicines and cared for him like a brother. All this time the druggist, he alleges, was aware that he was engaged to a wealthy Miss Wheeler, of Taunton, Mass., and frequently urged him to close the marital contract and embark with him in the compounding of pills and elixirs. When Mr. Pray, seeing an opening in mining matters, concluded to leave the druggist, then the latter, it is alleged, abstracted from his pockets a bundle of letters which had been written by his affianced, read enough of them to infer that Mr. Pray's morals were of the most questionable sort, and, provided with a mass of information, maliciously and wickedly invented, sought the latter's presence.

"Now," said the druggist, "I'm in debt $8,000, and as you're making money out of your mining stocks, you've got to help me out in return for what I have done for you. If you don't, I'll make known what I know about this seduction business. You would rather give me $1,000 than have me do that, wouldn't you? I'll go to your friends at the Sturtevant House and tell them, if you don't give me your note for that sum." This, Mr. Pray alleges, is the language which the druggist used toward him.

Mr. Pray added: "My business was at a critical point just then, and rather than it should be ruined by the circulation of any such lies, I yielded, giving him my note for only $476, however, but I charged him with black-mail on the spot. I made a mistake in yielding to him. I ought rather to have felled him to the earth, for there is nothing in my history that I am not perfectly willing that my father-in-law, Gen. F. T. Locke, and all my friends should know. But I have taken a decided stand now, and will not allow this black-mailing operation to harass me any longer." Mr. Pray's engagement with the Massachusetts lady was broken off, and he recently married Miss Locke. He is understood to have profited financially by the union.

Dr. Sayre has been in business at his present location for 15 years, and by his neighbors is said to be a reputable gentleman. He denied in toto the charge of black-mail, and appeared astounded at the maliciousness which he recognized in the complaint. "Why," he said, "I have known Pray from boyhood, for we were brought up together in Northampton, Mass., and when he came back from California several years ago he got employment as a conductor, first on the Seventh and then on the Third avenue line. I took him to my pharmacy, agreeing to give him his board and lodgings until he could improve his condition. I never secured or read any of his letters, and this charge of black-mail is only a subterfuge to avoid paying me $476 which he owes me. Here is his acknowledgment to that effect." Dr. Sayre opened his ledger and pointed to the following entry, which he said was in Pray's own handwriting: "The above account is correct. E. E. Pray. Dec. 15, 1877. $374 25." The account represents the amount of money which, Dr. Sayre says, Pray received in the shape of loans. When Pray took perfumeries or medicines, he charged himself with their value on the same page.

"That represents a portion of the amount which he owes me," continued the Doctor. "I added to that a tailor's bill, amounting to $101 75, which I paid for him, making the sum total of his indebtedness to me $476. Here, I'll prove that." And Dr. Sayre catching up his hat, bolted out into the street, returning immediately with H. Schneider, a tailor. Mr. Schneider corroborated the statement, and going to his store produced his ledger, by which it appeared that Dr. Sayre had become sponsor for the payment not only of his own tailor bill, but of sundry items which interested Mr. Pray personally. The items showed a rip here, a tear there, and an occasional button wrenched from its fastenings in Mr. Pray's struggle with relentless Time—all of which defects the tailor had remedied for amounts varying from 25 to 75 cents, never neglecting to enter them upon Dr. Sayre's page. His reason for this methodical habit was expressed thus: "Dr. Sayre agreed to become responsible for the payment. I didn't care to trust Mr. Pray." Dr. Sayre concluded his answer to the charge of black-mail, with: "I called on Mr. Pray, at his office, and told him I wanted his note for this amount. He gave it to me, stipulating that I should never allow it to go out of my hands. I have tried repeatedly to collect it, and finally placed it in the hands of a lawyer. I am now charged with black-mail for trying to collect it."

Late in the afternoon Justice Smith was served with a writ of certiorari requiring Dr. Sayre to be produced before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, this morning.

A BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.

THE ORIGINAL OF A PICTURE IN THE ROGUES' GALLERY.

On the 3d of October a good-looking and intelligent young woman, neatly attired, and apparently respectable, called at the boarding-house of Mrs. Rachel Newbold, No. 33 West Twenty-seventh-street, and engaged a room, with board. She gave her name as Hattie P. B. Maurice, and gave as references the names of a number of highly respectable families. During her stay in the house Mrs. Newbold was annoyed by the complaints of the boarders, who missed articles of value from their rooms, but the new boarder was not suspected. On last Saturday a gold watch and chain, valued at $50, were stolen from Mrs. Newbold's room, and the next day a twenty-dollar bill disappeared. The Police were then notified, and Detective Price, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was called in to make an investigation. Price suspected Miss Maurice, and when she left the house on Monday evening for a walk, the officer followed her. He saw her take from her porte-monnaie a small piece of paper, tear it into several pieces, and throw the fragments into the gutter. The officer, when she was out of sight, picked up the pieces of paper, and, putting them together, found them to make a ticket for a watch and chain pawned at the pawnshop of J. Kalmus, No. 353 Bowery. He thereupon followed Miss Maurice, and arrested her. At the station-house she was recognized as Allie Osborn, a professional thief, whose picture adorns the Rogues' Gallery at Police Head-quarters, where she is described as a "panel" thief and confidence woman. The watch pawned by her in the Bowery proves to have been Mrs. Newbold's watch. When arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

FUNERAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

The funeral of Mr. Andrew Johnson took place yesterday from his residence, on Eighth-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. The deceased died suddenly on Saturday morning, in his thirty-ninth year. He was formerly engaged in the hardware business, but more recently occupied a position in the mail equipment department of the New-York Post Office, where he was much esteemed by his fellow-employes. He was possessed of many estimable qualities, and in former years was largely connected with well-known social organizations in the City. He was President of the old Invincible Club, which more than a dozen years ago was one of the principal social forces of the City, and he was also President of the Oaks Club, a peculiar organization, the membership of which was limited to 25 persons, whose essential qualification was that they should be bachelors. The funeral services were performed at the residence of the deceased by the Rev. L. C. H. Adams, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. At their conclusion the remains were conveyed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, and placed in a receiving vault. The pall-bearers were William L. Gardner, ex-Deputy Warden of Ludlow-Street Jail; S. G. Williamson, foreman of the mail equipment department of the Post Office; William Walters, and Benjamin McClain.

THE KILLING OF MICHAEL CROWLEY.

John Turner, who is one of P. T. Barnum's showmen, and resides at No. 242 East Forty-first-street, was arraigned for examination yesterday before Justice Smith, in the Yorkville Police Court, charged with having inflicted the injury which caused the death of Michael J. Crowley, of Long Island City, who died on Sunday last in Bellevue Hospital. Henry Newman, who keeps the lager-beer saloon at No. 614 Third-avenue, in which Crowley was injured, testified in regard to the manner in which Crowley received his injuries. From Newman's testimony it appeared that Crowley came into the saloon very much intoxicated, and sat down on a table, from which he fell to the floor, where he lay awhile, and whence he was removed from the place. John White and James D. Black, who were in the saloon at the time, corroborated Newman. Justice Smith discharged the prisoner, with the remark that there was nothing in the testimony to prove the charge. The Justice asked Turner not to be out of the way when the Coroner's inquest was held, as he would most likely be wanted to give his testimony at the inquest.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 11.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 4½s, C., '91.
$110,000......108⅛
U. S. 4½s, R., '91.
2,000..a.c.105⅞
U. S. 4s, R., 1907.
$10,000......102⅞
U. S. 6s, C., '81.
10,000......106
U. S. 4s, C., 1907.
$25,000......103
10,000 b.c.b3. 103

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s, C.
$8,000..b.c. 84⅝
Alabama, class A.
10,000...b.c. 49
Boston, H. & E. 1st.
2,000......47
C. & O. cur. int. def.
3,000......50
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917, C.
5,000...b3. 114⅛
N. J. C. 1st con. as.
15,000......108⅝
N. J. C. conv. as.
13,000......108
2,000..b.c.104¼
N. J. C. income.
20,000..b.c. 87½
L. & W. B. con. as.
5,000......93⅞
50,000......94
44,000......94⅛
10,000......94⅜
4,000......94¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d cl. b.
25,000...a.c. 61
10,000..b30. 60
10,000..b.c. 61
N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d con.
91,000......86¼
N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d 5s f'd.
1,000......82¼
M. & St. P. 7s, gold.
7,000..b.c.113
Chi. & N. W. con.
4,000......117¾
Winona & St. P. 2d.
1,000..b.c.107½
Mor. & Es. 1st con.
4,000......106⅛
6,000......105⅞
1,000......106⅛
Albany & Sus. 2d.
1,000......107
Denv. & RioG. 1st.
30,000......96
M., K. & T. con. as.
11,000......91⅞
A. D. I. Co. 7s as.
20,000..b.c.104⅛
12,000......105
Erie 2d.
1,000......105⅛
Erie 7s consol.
5,000......113⅞
30,000...b3.114
25,000......114
L. B. & Mun. 1st.
3,500......92
L. B. & Mun. inc.
10,000......66
St. L. & I. M. 2d, pref. income.
1,000 b.c.b3. 70
Can. So. 1st g'd.
4,000......87
N. Y. Elevated 1st.
7,000......113⅞
L. E. 2d con. reg.
2,000......114
Cent. Pacific gold.
9,000......110⅛
Union Pacific 1st.
11,000......110
K. Pac. 6s, J. & D., '96, with cp. cer.
5,000......114
L. & N. con. '98.
1,000......110⅞
C. C. & I. C. 2d. Trust Co. cer. as.
10,000......39
C. C. & I. C. 1st.
5,000......80
C. C. & I. C. 1st. Trust Co. cer. as.
3,000......79⅞
5,000...b.c. 79⅛
C. C. & I. C. 1st. T. Co. cer. as. sup.
5,000......79⅛
St. L. & I. M. Cairo, Ark. & Tex. 1st.
5,000......99⅛
Tol. & W. 1st ex cp.
1,000......108⅛
Tol. & W. 2d, ex cp.
3,000..b.c. 96⅛
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st ex coupon.
5,000......97
Mob. & O. 1st deb.
5,000......69
Mob. & Ohio 2d db.
2,000......48⅛
Lake E. & W. inc.
11,000......50
Cin. & S. 1st g'd by C. C. & I.
3,000......99
Texas Pac. inc. L. G.
10,000......71⅞
77,000......72
10,000......72⅛
Min. & St. L. 1st.
3,000..b.c. 99¼
Adams Express.
108......106⅛
20....b.c.107

Nash. & Deca. 1st.
4,000......105½
Park Bank.
10......111
United States Ex.
150......52
American Express.
100......58¼
Canton.
100......59⅞
100..b.c.b3. 59⅛
50....b3. 59
Delaware & Hud.
200....b.c. 82¼
150......82¼
200......82
200......82½
100......81⅞
Western Union.
50....b.c.105½
100......104⅞
Quicksilver.
500....b.c. 21½
300......21⅝
300......21⅞
300......22
100......s. 22½
Quicksilver pf.
100....b.c. 60⅞
200......61
Little Pitts. Min.
100......28½
Boston W. Power.
200....b.c. 11½
Sutro Tunnel.
100......3⅝
New Central Coal.
200....b.c. 40½
200......40⅜
200......40⅞
100......41
500......41
300....b30. 41½
200......41⅜
Cen. Arizona Min.
100....b.c. 10⅛
100......11
Atlantic & Pac. T.
100....b.c. 42
Pacific Mail.
300....b.c. 36⅛
100......36⅛
300....b3. 36⅝
800......36⅛
1100......36⅝
300......36⅝
200......36⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.
550....b.h. 41⅛
2100......41⅞
5650......42
2800......42⅛
3500......42⅛
4000......42⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.
100....b.c. 68
100....b10. 68⅛
100......68⅛
50....b30. 68
1000......68⅛
100......68⅛
Michigan Central.
200....b.c. 96⅛
600......96
L. E. & Mich. So.
100....b.h.101⅛
800......101⅛
900......101⅛
Union Pacific.
700....b.c. 91⅛
Chicago & N. W.
400....b.c. 92⅛
400......92⅛
1100......92⅛
200......92⅛
600......92⅛
500....b3. 93
Chic. & N. W. pf.
100....b.c.104⅛
Ind., Cin. & Lafay.
1000....b.c. 11
100......10⅞
Central of N. J.
230....b.c. 86
100......86
200......85⅞
400......85⅞
100......85⅞
100......85⅞
100......86
100......85⅞
500......85⅞
100......85⅞
100......85⅞
C., M. & St. P.
700....b.c. 78⅛
200......78⅛
500......79
500......78⅞
600......79⅛
200......79⅛
300......79⅛
C., M. & St. P. pf.
300....b.c.e.101⅛
300......101⅛
Wabash.
200....b.c. 58⅛
300....b3. 58⅛
300......58⅛
100......58⅛
Del., Lack. & West.
200....b.c. 93⅛
100......93⅛
100......93⅛
Alton & T. H.
300....b.c. 17

Alton & T. H. pf.
54....b.c. 34
132......34¼
100......35
Chicago & Alton.
50....b.c. 98⅛
41......98
400......98
Chicago & Alt. pf.
100......113
43....b.c. 113
50....b3. 113
Ches. & Ohio.
100....b.c. 13⅝
100......13⅛
Ches. & O. 2d pf.
100....b.c. 16⅝
Chic., St. P. & Min.
300....b.c. 50⅛
1100......50
100......50⅛
100......50⅝
Canada Southern.
100....b.c. 75⅞
Keo'k & Des Mo's.
36....b.c. 20
Keo'k & D. M. pf.
6....b.c. 37
100......39
Kansas Pacific.
100....b.c. 85
100....b60. 86
100......85
Lake Erie & West.
200....b.c. 25½
100....s40. 25
300......26
Lafay., Bl'n & Mun.
200....b.c. 24
Louisville & Nash.
700....b.c. 80
100......80
200......80⅛
500......80⅛
Mo., Kan. & Tex.
50....b.c. 29⅛
Manhattan Elev.
500....b.c. 67⅛
500......68
700......68⅛
400......68⅛
300......68⅞
300......69
200......69⅛
100......69⅛
Mobile & Ohio as.
200..b.c.b3. 24⅛
100......24⅛
Northern Pac. pf.
100....b.c. 59⅛
400......59⅞
N. Y. Elevated.
100....b.c.132⅛
Nash., C. & St. L.
1000.b.c.b3. 67
400......67⅛
St. P. & Sioux City.
100....b.c. 36⅞
900......37
200......37
200....b3. 37⅛
St. P. & S. C. pf.
100....b.c. 68⅛
500......69
500......70
St. L., K. C. & N.
500....b.c. 45⅛
500......46⅛
St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
100....b.c. 70⅛
600......70⅞
100......70⅞
St. L. I. M. & S'n as.
100....b.c. 49⅛
100......50
St. L. & San Fran.
600....b.c. 34
100......33⅛
200......33⅛
100......33⅛
100......33⅞
St. L. & San F. pf.
200....b.c. 41⅞
400......41⅛
400......41⅞
600......42
100......42⅛
25......42⅛
240......42⅛
200......42⅛
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.
100....b.c. 62
100......62⅛
100......63
Han. & St. Jo.
400....b.c. 40
100......39⅞
Han. & St. Jo. pf.
100....b.c. 65⅞
900....b3. 66
100......65⅞
100......65⅞
Ohio & Miss.
100....b.c. 27⅛
500......27⅛
C. C. & I. C.
100....b.c. 19½

N. Y. Cen. & Hud.
300....b3. 130
N. Y., L. E. & W.
2400......42⅞
860......42⅝
2800....b3. 43
3800......42⅞
10......42⅝
9150......42
2600......42⅛
500....b3. 42⅛
9050......42⅞
2700......42⅝
2300......42
4600......42⅛
3500......42½
4500......42⅞
4000......42⅝
4500......42⅞
3500......43⅞
2500......42⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.
100......69⅞
300......69⅛
200......69⅜
100......69¼
70......69⅛
100....b3. 69⅝
200......69
100....b30. 70
100......69¼
200......69⅜
900....s3. 69¼
1000......69⅛
300......69⅞
400....b3. 70
100......70
100....b3. 70⅛
1400......70
Panama.
20......170
20......171
Illinois Central.
200......98⅛

Han. & St. Jo.
500......39⅞
100......39⅛
300......39⅛
1500......40
1200......40⅛
20......39⅞
400......40⅛
100......40
300......40⅛
300......40
300......40⅜
600......40⅜
750......40⅜
300......40⅛
200......40⅞
Han. & St. Jo. pf.
300......65⅜
800......65½
500......65⅞
400......66
200......66⅛
400......66⅜
100......66⅛
20......66
800......66⅛
650......66⅝
1200......67
500......67⅛
700......67⅜
100......67⅝
St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
100......70⅛
100......70⅛
800......70⅛
100......70⅞
200......70⅝
200......70⅝
100......70⅜
800......70⅜
100......70⅞
Marietta 1st pf.
100......10
200......10½

N. Y. Elevated.
100......133⅛
St. P. & S. C. pf.
410......70
300......71
500......70⅛
100......71⅛
100......71⅝
100......71⅛
100......72
300......72⅛
St. L. & I. M. as.
400......50
400....b3. 50⅛
500......50⅛
100......50⅝
100......50⅝
800......51
500......50⅞
200......50⅝
1400......51
300....b3. 51⅛
800......51
1200......52
50......52
700......51⅝
400......51⅛
700......51⅝
800......52
600......52⅛
100......52⅜
100......52⅛
C., C. & I. C.
800......19
100......19⅛
50......19⅛
100......19⅛
400......19½
300......19¾
800......19⅜
100......19⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, R., '81.
$30,000......106
U. S. 4½s, R., '91.
$100,000......106⅛
U. S. 4½s, C., '91.
$3,500......106⅛

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana 7s con.
$15,000..b3. 44
N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d con.
10,000......87
77,000......87⅛
96,000......87⅛
20,000......87⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d 5s, fd.
78,000......83⅛
Texas Pac. inc. L. G.
10,000......72⅛
20,000......72⅛
N. Y. Elevated 1st.
4,000......118⅛
K. P. D. D. 6s, as., with coup. cer.
5,000......102
2,000......102⅛
R., W. & O. 1st con.
5,000......67
Boston, H. & E. 1st.
10,000......47⅛
St. L. & Iron M. Cairo & Ful. 1st.
3,000......104
St. L. & I. M. 2d. pref. income.
5,000......71
C. & O. 1st, ser. b.
3,000......57½
L. B. & Mun. inc.
25,000......66
L. E. & W. inc.
5,000...b3. 62
M., K. & T. con. as.
10,000......92¼
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.
30,000......47
Mob. & O. 1st db.
20,000......68¼
20,000......68½
Mobile & O. 2d db.
11,000......43
C. C. & I. C. 1st.
6,000......81
4,000......80
American Ex. B'k.
10......112
American Express.
100......58¾
100......58⅝
10......58¼
5......58
200......58¾
United States Ex.
25......54
Boston W. Power.
100......11¼
Ontario Silver.
134....x.d. c. 39½
600......40½
Little Pitts. Min.
100......28¾
Pull. Pal. Car.
90......104
New Central Coal.
200......41
100....b30. 41¼
200......40¾
100......41½
1100......41¼
400......41½
100......41⅝
500......41¾
300......41⅝
300....b30. 42¼
Quicksilver.
800......22¼
100......22½
100......22
100....b3. 21¾
100......21⅝
100......21½
Quicksilver pf.
100....b3. 61½
100......61
100......60½
100......60¾
600......60
Sutro Tunnel.
200......3⅛
200......3¼
200....b3. 3⅛
100......3⅜
50......3⅝
300......3¼
Atlantic & Pac. T.
800......42½
American Dist. T.
800......71
Delaware & Hud.
100......82¾
900......82⅞
800......83
200......83¼
100......83⅜
450......83⅞
1400......84
100......84⅛
400......84½
200......84¾
3583......85
100......85⅛

Michigan Central.
100......96⅛
100......96
100......95⅞
100......96
100......96⅛
300......96⅛
200......96⅛
100......96⅛
100......96⅛
Lake Shore.
1310......101⅞
150......102
100......102⅛
600....b3. 102⅛
300......102⅛
300......102⅛
200......102⅛
100......102⅛
Union Pacific.
200......91
100......91⅛
100......91⅛
North-western.
350......93⅛
1600......93⅛
750......93⅛
700......93⅛
300......93
800......93⅛
300......93⅛
100......93⅛
North-western pf.
320......105
100....b3. 105⅜
10......104⅞
Central of N. J.
100......86⅜
100......86¼
100......86⅛
100....b3. 85⅝
300......86
100......85⅞
100......86⅛
200....s. 86
100......85⅞
200......85¾
300......85⅝
20......85¼
300......85¾
600......85⅞
600......86
200......86⅛
100......86¼
100......86⅜
600......86¼
2100......86
300......86⅛
900......86¼
100......86
St. Paul.
600......79⅛
100....s3. 79
800......79¼
800......79⅜
600....b3. 79⅜
10......79⅝
1100......79¾
100......79¼
2100......79½
700......79⅝
300......79⅜
200......79½
Wabash.
800......58¾
600......58⅞
50......59
35......59⅛
100......58⅝
400......58¾
600......58⅞
300......59
Del., Lack. & West.
1100......92⅞
50......92½
200......92¾
1600......93
1100......93¼
1200......93⅜
800......93⅛
300......93¼
700......93⅜
1500......93½
Chic., Bur. & Q.
300......121
100......121¼
10......122
C., C., C. & I.
100......81
100......81½
706......81
100....s20. 81
100......81¼
Rock Island.
100......147
Alton & T. H.
100......17¼
100......17¾
100......17⅞
800......18
200......18½
100......18¾
200......19
100....b60. 20
100......19¾
100......19¼
120......19
[illegible]

St. L., K. C. & N.
300......45
300......45⅛
100......45⅛
100......45⅛
525......45⅛
200......45⅛
100......45⅛
300......45⅛
50......45⅛
Chic., St. P. & Min.
100......50
600......50
500......50⅛
100......49⅞
800......50
100......50
600......50⅛
100......50⅛
100......50⅛
100......50⅛
800......50⅛
500......50⅛
300......50⅞
100......50⅛
300......50⅛
100......50⅛
Ind., Cin. & Lafay.
700....b3. 11⅛
1400......11
100......11⅛
300......11⅛
200......12⅛
200......12⅛
300......12⅛
100......12⅛
200......12⅛
50......12⅛
400......12⅛
200....b3. 13
2100......12⅞
200......12¾
100......13
200......12½
2000......12½
150......12⅝
100......12¼
200......12½
50......12⅛
400......12⅝
200....b3. 13
2100......12⅞
200......12¾
100......13
Keo'k & DesMo's.
240......21½
100......22
Keo'k & D. M. pf.
39......40
Kansas & Texas.
50......29⅞
2400......29¾
1500......29⅝
Kansas Pacific.
400......85
Lafay., Bl'n & Mun.
100......83
Louisville & Nash.
300......79¾
100......79⅞
600....b3. 80
Mobile & Ohio as.
300......24
200......24½
Manhattan Elev.
100......70⅜
300......70¼
300......70
800......69½
100......69½
100......69¾
50......69⅝
100......70
100......70¼
200......69¼
100......69
100......69⅜
700......69¼
700......69
Met'n Elevated.
100......126½
100......126¼
Northern Pacific.
200......36⅝
42......36¼
50....b3. 36½
Northern Pac. pf.
100......59⅞
14......59¼
700......59¾
200......59½
400......60
N. Y., N. H. & H.
53......161
Nash., C. & St. L.
400......68⅝
437......69
100......68⅞
200......69¼
400......69⅜
2000......70
850......70¼
700......70
50......70¼
400......69⅞
900....b3. 70
600......69⅝
Rome & Watert'n.
43......28
22......28½
St. L. & San Fran.
200......34½
200......34
100......33⅝
600......34
200......34¼
100....b3. 34½
100......34¼
[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—NOV. 11.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Plumas.
100....b.c.2.75
100....b.c.2.65
100....b.c.2.60
Bechtel.
100....b.c.1.60
100......1.65
100....s10.1.65
50....b3.1.65
100......1.65
Consol. Virginia.
150....b.c. 5⅛
50......5¼
North Standard.
900....b.c.1.95
200.a.c.b30.2.05
Belle Isle.
175....b.c.4.40
40....b.c.4.40
200..b.c.s1.4.40
900....b.c.4.40
100.b.c.s10.4.40
100......4.40
25....a.c.4.40
Leadville.
500....b.c.3.80
500......3.75
300......3.80
300....a.c.3.75
California.
10....b.c.d. 5⅛
10....b.c. 5½
Tuscarora.
700....b.c. .63
100....b.c. .64
100....b.c. .65
100....b.c. .68
100.a.c.b30. .70
500....a.c. .67
500....a.c. .68
300....a.c. .68
600....a.c. .68
500....a.c. .70

Lacrosse.
100..b.c.b3. .61
300....b.c. .60
1000..b.c.s3. .60
1500.b.c.b10. .62
1000....b.c. .61
100....b.c.s3. .63
100......a.c. .63
100....b.c.b5. .64
100......a.c. .62
1200....b.c. .63
100......a.c. .64
500.b.c.b30. .68
100......b.c. .61
1400....b.c. .60
100......b.c. .60
100......a.c. .58
700......a.c. .59
2100....a.c. .58
Eureka.
120....b.c. 26
100......a.c. 26¼
Shamrock.
100....b.c.1.05
100......b.c. .99
Goodshaw.
100....b.c. .46
100....b.c. .49
100......47
100......46
Hukill.
300..b.c.b5.3.25
100.b.c.b30.3.40
100.b.c.b10.3.25
100..b.c.b5.3.25
400......a.c.3.20
Bodie.
50....b.c. 14⅛
250....b.c. 14⅛
Granville.
100....b.c. .29

Rappahannock.
500.b.c.b10. .32
3000.b.c.b30. .33
500..b.c.b3. .32
1000....b.c. .32
1000..b.c.b30. .33
300......32
1000.a.c.b3. .32
1000......a.c. .32
9000.a.c.b30. .33
700......a.c. .32
700......a.c. .33
Buckeye.
1000....b.c. .55
500....b.c. .56
100....b.c. .57
1500......55
100......a.c. .58
Caledonia B. H.
100....b.c.2.75
100.b.c.b30.2.80
50....b.c.2.65
100.b.c.b30.2.80
100....a.c.2.75
American Flag.
500......85
500.a.c.b30. .88
Dahlonega.
500....s3. .23
500......24
500....a.c. .24
Lucerne.
200......25
Imperial.
100......a.c.1
Findley.
3800....a.c. .78
Great Eastern.
500....a.c. .27
Tioga.
100......b.c.2.95

TUESDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The business on the Stock Exchange was very active, the transactions showing a large increase in volume, as compared with those of yesterday. The dealings were again characterised by a very buoyant tone, and heavy purchases of the leading shares were made with apparent confidence in a higher range of values. The coal stocks were very prominent in the dealings, and advanced ½ to 5½ ⅌ cent., Delaware and Hudson leading the upward movement. The rise in these shares was accompanied by reports that the coal companies were likely to make a still further advance in the prices of coal. The trunk line and the Granger shares were buoyant, especially for Erie, which advanced 2@3 ⅌ cent. under purchases of round amounts. The buying movement in the South-western shares and the lighter fancies was very pronounced, and a further advance of 1 to 6 ⅌ cent. in prices was recorded. The most marked improvement was in Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie, St. Paul and Sioux City, St. Louis and San Francisco, Iron Mountain, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, and Hannibal and St. Joseph. The elevated railroad shares were in demand, and advanced sharply on the favorable character of the report issued by the Manhattan Company. The telegraph stocks were very firmly held. The general market in the final dealings was strong at about the highest figures of the day.

The transactions aggregated 432,533 shares, including 114,800 Erie, 21,800 Delaware and Hudson, 19,800 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 19,200 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 17,900 New-Jersey Central, 15,700 St. Paul, 15,600 North-west 15,300 Manhattan Elevated, 14,900 Western Union, 14,800 St. Louis and San Francisco, 13,400 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 12,500 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, 12,100 Iron Mountain, 10,500 Kansas City and Northern, 9,900 New Central Coal, 8,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 8,300 Kansas and Texas, 8,000 Lake Shore, 7,100 St. Paul and Sioux City, 6,400 Wabash, 6,300 Quicksilver, 6,100 Alton and Terre Haute, 5,500 St. Paul and Minneapolis, 3,900 Michigan Central, 3,700 C., C., C. and I., 3,700 C., C. and I. C., 3,700 Louisville and Nashville, and 3,300 Northern Pacific.

North-west common rose from 92½ to 93½; preferred from 104⅛ to 105⅜; St. Paul common from 78⅜ to 79⅝; Lake Shore advanced from 101⅝ to 102½, and closed at 102½; Michigan Central rose from 96 to 96½, fell off to 95⅞, and still later sold up to 96¾; Erie advanced from 41⅝ to 43⅛, reacted to 42¾, and rose to 43⅞, while the preferred rose from 67⅛ to 70, reacted to 69⅜, and advanced to 70¼; New-Jersey Central advanced from 86 to 86⅜, fell off to 85½, rose to 87, and closed at 86; Morris and Essex sold at 102@102½; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 81¼ to 82⅝, reacted to 81⅞, rose to 87, and finally sold at 86¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 93⅜ to 92½, and rose to 93¾; Wabash rose to 59⅛, fell off to 58½, and recovered to 59; Union Pacific ranged between 91 and 91⅜; Iron Mountain fell off from 50 to 49¼, rose to 52¾, and closed at 52½; St. Louis and San Francisco common rose from 30¾ to 34¼, and reacted to 34½; do. preferred rose from 40 to 44, and closed at 43⅝, while do. First preferred rose from 56¾ to 63, and closed at 62⅞; Kansas City and Northern rose from 44¾ to 45⅞, fell off to 45, and finally sold at 46; the preferred advanced from 70⅜ to 71, declined to 70¼, and recovered to 70⅞; Mobile and Ohio ranged between 24 and 24½; Kansas and Texas rose to 29½, fell off to 29⅛, and advanced to 29¾; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis advanced from 65 to 70¼, reacted to 69¾, and closed at 70; Northern Pacific fell off from 36½ to 36, and preferred from 60¼ to 59½, but the former afterward sold up to 36⅝ and the latter to 60; Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 26⅞ to 28⅛, and preferred from 58 to 58½; St. Paul and Sioux City fell off from 37 to 36½, and advanced to 41; the preferred rose from 65½ to 71½, reacted to 70, and still later sold up to 72½; Alton and Terre Haute rose from 17 to 20¼ for the common, and from 34¾ to 39 for the preferred; C., C., C. and I. advanced from 79 to 81½, and closed at 81¼; C., C. and I. C. sold at 19@19⅝; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis advanced from 50⅜ to 51, fell off to 49¾, and recovered to 50⅞; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 39⅛ to 40, reacted to 39½, and advanced to 40⅞; the preferred rose from 65⅛ to 66, reacted to 65½, and rose to 67⅛; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette advanced from 10⅞ to 13; Louisville and Nashville rose from 78½ to 80½, and closed at 80; Lake Erie and Western declined from 26 to 24; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie rose from 77 to 85, and closed at 83; Manhattan Elevated advanced from 67 to 70½, and closed at 69¼; New-York Elevated rose from 132 to 133¼; Metropolitan from 125 to 126½; Pacific Mail fell off to 36⅛, rose to 37, and closed at 36⅝; Western Union sold at 104⅞@105⅛; Atlantic and Pacific at 42@42½; New Central Coal advanced from 40 to 41⅞. Among investment shares, New-York Central sold at 130; Rock Island at 147; Pullman Palace Car rose from 101 to 104; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from 120½ to 121¼; Chicago and Alton sold up to 98⅜ for the common, and to 113 for the preferred; Illinois Central sold at 98¼; Panama rose to 171.

The Money market was easy throughout the day. The bulk of the business in call loans was at 6@7 ⅌ cent., but late in the afternoon transactions were reported as low as 3@4 ⅌ cent., at which figures the market closed. It is generally believed that the turning-point in the monetary situation has been reached, and that the supply of capital will henceforth be ample for mercantile and speculative purposes. The Treasury has thus far issued checks for $9,968,664 on account of the bonds recently purchased for the sinking fund. The influx of specie from Europe continues large, and to this fact may be attributed, to some extent at least, the easier condition of the loan market. The steam-ship Gallia, which arrived at this port yesterday, had on board $550,000 in British gold bars and American gold coin, and the steam-ship Westphalia, which arrived this morning, brought $1,300,000 gold coin in twenty-franc pieces. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 6@7 per cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York to-day at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ¼ discount, selling ⅛ discount; Charleston, plentiful, buying ¼, selling ⅛@ par; New-Orleans, commercial 400 discount, bank 150 discount; St. Louis, par; Chicago, firm at par; and Boston, 1s.@25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. United States Government bonds were strong and higher at 106⅜ for new 4s, 110 for new 4½s, and 105⅜@105½ for new 5s. American railway securities were active and buoyant, especially for New-Jersey Central and the Erie issues. Erie common rose from 43 to 44; do. preferred from 68½ to 69½; do., consolidated Seconds from 87⅝ to 88½; do. funded 5s, from 85 to 85½@86; do. consolidated Firsts were steady at 117¼; New-Jersey Central stock sold up from 82½ to 88½, and closed at 88; do. consolidated Firsts were unchanged at 107; Illinois Central advanced 1 ⅌ cent., to 101½; Pennsylvania ½ ⅌ cent., to 51½; and Reading 1¼ ⅌ cent., to 33¾. Bar Silver was quoted at 53¼d. ⅌ ounce. The rate of discount in the open market was reduced to 2¼ ⅌ cent. for three-months' bills. At Paris, Rentes declined to 80f. 85c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 31½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was somewhat firmer in tone, and better rates were obtained for actual business. The nominal asking quotations, however, remain unchanged. Bankers' bills sold at $4 79½@$4 80 for 60 days, and at $4 82½@$4 82¾ for demand; cables at $4 83@$4 83¼; and commercial at $4 78@$4 78½ for 60 days, and $4 81½@$4 82 for demand.

Government bonds were strong and ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. higher. In railroad mortgages, the business was unusually large, considerable amounts of some issues being taken for investment. Texas Pacific incomes made a further advance of 6½ ⅌ cent., selling up to 72½. The Erie issues were active and buoyant, especially for consolidated Seconds, which rose from 85 to 87¾. The coal roads issues were 1@2 ⅌ cent. higher under a brisk inquiry. Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie and Mobile and Ohio bonds were active and advanced. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols advanced to 44, and District of Columbia 3.65s to 84⅝; Missouris were steady.

The exports of produce from the port of New-York for the week were $6,819,600, making a total since Jan. 1 of $302,022,457, against $301,017,370 for the same period last year, and $249,798,712 in 1877.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 11.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	103
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102¼	102¼
Bills on London	$4 79½@$4 80	$4 79½@$4 80
New-York Central	130	130
Harlem	164	164
Rock Island	147½	147
N. Y., N. H. and H.	162	162
United R. R. of N. J.	148½	148½
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	120	121¼
Panama	168½	168½
Fort Wayne	112	112
Pittsburg	103½	103½
Illinois Central	98	98¼
Chicago and Alton	98	98⅜
Chicago and Alton pref.		113
Erie	41⅞	43⅞
Erie pref.	67⅝	70
Lake Shore	101¼	102⅛
Canada Southern	75	75⅛
Wabash	59	59
North-western	92⅛	93⅛
North-western pref.	104½	105⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	78⅛	79⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	101¼	101⅛
Delaware, Lack. and Western	93⅝	93⅛
New-Jersey Central	85⅞	86
Delaware and Hudson Canal	81¼	86⅛
Morris and Essex	102	102
Michigan Central	96	96⅛
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	50⅛	50⅞
Union Pacific	91⅛	91⅛
Kansas Pacific	84⅞	85
C., C., C. and I.	79	81⅛
C., C. and Ind. Central	19	19⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39⅞	40⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	65⅞	67⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅞	27⅞
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	58	58⅛
St. Louis and San Francisco	31	34½
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	40	43⅝
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	56⅞	62⅞
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	44⅞	45⅞
St. Louis, K. C. and N. pref.	70⅝	70⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	29	29⅛
Iron Mountain	50	52⅛
Louisville and Nashville	78½	80
Northern Pacific	36⅛	36⅛
Northern Pacific pref.	60⅛	60
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	51	51
Western Union	105	105
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	41½	42½
Pacific Mail	36⅝	36⅝
Quicksilver	21¼	21½
Quicksilver pref.	60½	60
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3¼
Adams Express	106⅛	106½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	102½	102½
American Express	58½	58⅝
United States Express	51	51
New-York Elevated	132	133¼
Metropolitan Elevated	124	126¼
Manhattan Elevated	67	69

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	130	130	200
Rock Island	147	147	106
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	121¼	120½	600
Illinois Central	98¼	98¼	200
Chicago and Alton	98⅜	98⅛	200
Chicago and Alton pref.	113	113	100
Erie	43⅞	41⅝	97,800
Erie pref.	70¼	68	17,000
Lake Shore	102½	101⅝	8,000
Canada Southern	75½	75½	200
Wabash	59⅛	58½	6,400
North-western	93½	92½	14,900
North-western pref.	105⅜	104½	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	79⅝	78¾	14,900
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	101⅝	101	800
Del., Lack. and Western	93⅞	92½	19,800
New-Jersey Central	87	85	17,900
Del. and Hudson Canal	87	81¼	21,800
Morris and Essex	102½	102	300
Michigan Central	96¾	95⅞	3,900
Chic., St. Paul and Minn.	51	49¾	5,500
Union Pacific	91⅜	91	1,200
Kansas Pacific	85	85	900
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	81½	79½	3,700
C., C. and Ind. Central	19⅝	19	3,700
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40⅞	39½	10,300
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	67⅜	65¼	8,900
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	27	8,200
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	58½	58⅛	100
St. L. and San F.	34½	32½	3,900
St. L. and San F. pref.	44	40½	9,000
St. L. and San F. 1st pref.	64	59	1,000
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	46	45	5,800
St. L., K. C. and N. pref.	71	70¼	4,700
Mo., K. and Texas	29¾	29⅛	8,300
Iron Mountain	52¾	49⅝	12,100
Louisville and Nashville	80½	79	3,700
Northern Pacific	36⅝	36	500
Northern Pacific pref.	60	59½	2,800
Western Union	105⅛	104⅞	14,900
A. and P. Telegraph	42½	42	400
Pacific Mail	36⅞	36	13,600
Quicksilver	22½	21¼	4,100
Quicksilver pref.	61½	60	2,200
Sutro Tunnel	3⅝	3⅛	1,300
Adams Express	106½	106½	100
American Express	58¾	58⅝	500
New-York Elevated	133¼	132	700
Metropolitan Elevated	126½	125¼	700
Manhattan Elevated	70⅜	67	15,300
Laf., B. and Muncie	85	82	800
I. C. and L.	13	10⅞	12,500
Alton and Terre-Haute	20¼	17	4,400
Alton and T. H. pref.	39	34¾	1,700
Nashville and Chat.	70¼	66	13,400
New Central Coal	41⅞	40	9,900
Lake Erie and Western	26	24¼	1,800
St. P. and Sioux City	41	36½	7,600
St. P. and S. City pref.	72½	67	4,600
Central Arizona	11	10½	200
Ontario	40½	39½	600
Mobile and Ohio	24½	24	1,600
Canton	60	59½	200
Ches. and Ohio	14	13⅝	300
Little Pittsburg	28¾	28½	300
Ohio, St. Louis and N. O.	22	21½	300
Boston Water Power	11¼	10¾	600
Marietta & Cincinnati	11	10	....
Keokuk and Des Moines	22	21½	200
American District Tel.	71	71	800
Boston Air Line	55	55	400
Total sales			432,533

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	104½	104¾
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	104½	104¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	105¾	106
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	105¾	106
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102½	102⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102½	102¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	105⅝	105½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	106⅛	106⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	103	103⅛
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅞	103
United States currency 6s, 1895	122	..
United States currency 6s, 1896	122⅛	..
United States currency 6s, 1897	123	..
United States currency 6s, 1898	123½	..
United States currency 6s, 1899	124	..

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	480½@ ..	479½@480
Demand	483½@ ..	482½@482¾
Cable transfers	484 @ ..	483 @483¼
Commercial	.. @ ..	478 @478½
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	481½@482
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	524⅜@526¼	525 @526⅞
Demand	521⅞@523⅛	522½@523⅛
Cable transfers	520 @ ..	521¼@ ..
Commercial	.. @ ..	522½@528⅛
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	524⅜@526¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	523⅛@524⅜	524⅜@525
Demand	521¼@523⅛	522½@523⅛
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	523⅛@525⅛	525 @526¼
Demand	522½@523⅛	523⅜@525
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94½@ 94⅝	94 @ 94¼
Demand	94⅞@ 95⅛	94⅞@ 95
Commercial	.. @ ..	93⅞@ 93⅞
Commercial, 3 days	.. @ ..	94⅞@ 94⅝

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$127,987,517
Balances	11,208,925

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. 5s, '83	48	N. C. 6s, o.	25
Ala. 5s, '86	48	N. C. 6s, A. O.	25
Ala. 5s, '86	48	N. C. N. C. R., '83-4-5	104
Ala. 5s, '88	48	N. C. N. C. R., 7s, c. off.	84
Ala. 8s, M. & E. R.	3½	N. C. N. C. R., c. off. A. O.	104
Ala. 8s, '92	35	N. C. N. C. R., c. off. A. O.	84
Ala. 8s, '93	35	N. C. f. a., '66-1900	9
Ala., class A, 2 to 5	55	N. C. f. a., '68-98	9
Ala., class A, sm.	48	N. C. n., J. J., '92-8	15
Ala., class B, 5s	50	N. C. n., A. O.	15
Ala., class C, 2 to 5	51	N. C. n., tl. R.	2
Ark. cn. fd. '99-1900	10	N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9	4
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	3	N. C. sp. t. cl. 2	4
Conn. 6s, '83-4	107	N. C. sp. t. cl. 3	3¼
Ga. 6s, '80-86	100	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ga. 7s, n.	109½	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Ga. 7s, g. '90	110	R. I. 6s, c.	114
La. 6s	20	S. C. 6s	50
La. 6s, n.	20	S. C. 6s, J. J.	25
La. 6s, n. fg. d.	20	S. C. 6s, A. O.	10
La. 7s, p.	20	S. C. f. a. '66	30
La. 8s, lev.	20	S. C. l. a., J. J., '88	30
La. 8s, lev.	20	S. C. l. a., A. O., '89	30
La. 8s, lev. '75	20	S. C. 7s, '88	10
La. 7s, cn. '14	43¼	S. C. n.f.	3¼
Mo. 6s, due '82 or '83	102	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	35
Mo. 6s, due '86	104¼	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	30½
Mo. 6s, due '89	105¼	Tenn. 6s n., n. s. '14	30¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. due '87	104	Va. 6s, o., '86	27
N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	108	Va. 6s, cn.	30
N. Y. 6s, g. c., '87	108	Va. 6s, ...	33
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '83	108	Va. 6s, con. 2d s.	30
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '91	117	Va. 6s, def.	7⅛
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '92	117	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924	84⅛
N. Y. 6s, g. l., '93	117½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & E. 1st 7s	46⅞	L. & N., C. br. 7s	100
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	86⅛	L. & N. D. 1st 7s	105
C. & O. 6s, cur.	35	L. E. & W. 1st 6s	91⅛
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. d.	50	M. & C. 1st 7s	103
C. & O. 6s, cur. cm.	36	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	103
C. & A. 1st 7s	119	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f.	109
C., B. & Q. cn. 7s	120¾	Mo., K. & T. cn.	92⅛
C., B. & Q. 5s, s. f.	99	Mo., K. & T. cn. 2d inc.	46⅞
C., R. I. & P. 6s, c.	114⅛	M. & O. cn. 6s	93⅞
C., R. I. & P. 6s, r.	114⅛	M. & O. 1st 7s	105⅛
K. & D. M. 1st g. 5s	88	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	102⅛
K. & D. M. g. 5s, sm.	91	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	108⅛
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	114	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	124⅛
C. R. of N. J. cn. 7s, as.	108⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124⅛
C. R. of N. J. 7s, adj.	102	Hud. R. 7s 2d s. f.	111
L. & W. B. cn. gtd.	114	Ca. S. 1st int. g. 3 to 5	86⅛
L. & W. B. cn. gtd. as.	94¼	Harlem 1st 7s, c.	123
A. D. & I. 7s	104	Harlem 1st 7s, r.	123¾
A. D. & I. 7s, as.	104¼	N. Y. Elev. 1st 7s	118⅛
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	126	O. & M. cn. s. f. 7s	112
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D.	112	O. & M. 2d cn. 7s	109⅛
M. & St. P. 1st L. C. & 7s	111⅛	O. & M. 1st S. div. 7s	91⅛
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 7s	111⅛	C. P. g. 6s	110⅛
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D. 7s	109	C. P., S. J. br. 6s	93⅞
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	112⅛	C. P., C. & O. 1st 6s	102
M. & St. P. 1st cn. s. f. 7s	109¾	C. P. l. g. 6s	103⅛
M. & St. P. 2d 7s	109	W. P. 6s	103⅛
M. & S. P. 1st 7s, I. & D. ext.	109	U. P. 1st 6s	113
M. & S. P. S. W. div. 1st 6s	101¼	U. P. l. g. 7s	112⅛
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	117⅛	U. P. s. f. 8s	114⅛
C. & N. W. ext. 7s	108	U. P. r. 8s	113⅛
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	109	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	104
C. & N. W. c. g. 7s	115	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	107⅛
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	113⅛	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s, t.	101
G. & C. ext. 7s	104⅛	K. P. l. br. '96, c. c.	93
C. & M. 1st 7s	116⅞	K. P. 2d 7s, c. c.	109
W. & St. P. 2d 7s	107	K. P. inc. c. No. 11	74½
C. C. & I. C. 1st 7s, s. f.	115½	K. P. inc. c. No. 16	73
C., St. L. & N. O. T. L. 1st 7s	108	K. P. D. d. 6s, as. c. a.	101⅛
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st c. 7s	101	C. P. cn. s. f. 7s	113
D., L. & W. 7s	110	C. & P. 4th s. f. 6s	108⅛
D., L. & W. 7s, c.	[illegible]	C. C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	79
M. & E. 1st 7s	121⅛	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. as.	78
M. & E. 2d 7s	114	C. C. & I. C. 1st t. c. c. sup.	79⅛
M. & E. 7s	95	C. C. & I. C. 2d c. c. as.	38⅛
M. & E. cstr. 7s	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st 7s	112⅛
M. & E. 7s, '71	109	St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	96
M. & E. 1st cn. gtd. 7s	108⅛	St. L. & I. M., Ark. br. 1st 7s	102⅛
D. & H. C. 1st 7s, '84	104⅛	St. L., C. & P. 1st 7s	103⅛
D. & H. C. 7s, '91	106	St. L., K. C. & N., r. e. & r. 7s	103⅛
D. & H. c. 7s	105	St. L., K. C. & N., O. d. 1st 7s	105⅛
D. & H. r. 7s	107	St. L., K. C. & N., S. C. b. 1st	100⅛
D. & R. 1st, P. d. 7s	108⅛	St. L. 1st 7s	112
D. & R. 1st, P. d. c. 7s	108⅛	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d inc.	73⅛
A. & S. 1st 7s	115	B. & St. Ill. 1st 8s	106
A. & S. 2d 7s	107	St. P. & S. C. 1st 6s	98⅛
D. & B. G. 1st 7s	96⅞	T. P. & W. 1st W. D. 7s	120
Erie 1st ext. 7s	118	T. P. & W. 1st W. D. 7s	120
Erie 2d ext. 7s	105⅛	T. P. & W. p. s. 1st S. D.	120
Erie 4th ext. 7s	101⅛	Wabash 1st 7s, '79	80
Erie 5th ext. 7s	111	T. & W. 1st s. l. d. exc.	100⅛
Erie 1st cn. g. 7s	118⅛	T. & W. 2d 7s ext. ex.	96⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	118	T. & W. cn. 7s	95
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d c. 6s	86⅜	T. & W. 1st 7s, ex.	94
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d c. 5s	82¼	W. 2d 7s, ex.	95⅛
H. & T. C. 1st M. L. 7s	107⅛	O. & T. 1st 7s, ex.	95
H. & T. C. 1st, W. D. 7s	105	W. U. s. f. 7s	113
H. & T. C. inc. & in. 7s	91	C. R. of N. J. inc.	85
C. F. & M. 1st 7s	103	C., St. L. & N. O. 2d	60
L. S. M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7s	107⅞	L. & W. B. C. C.	65
C. P. & A. n. 7s	102⅞	L. E. & W. inc. 7s	61⅛
B. & E. n. 7s	114	M. & O. 1st pf. deb.	63⅛
D., M. & T. 1st 7s	112	M. & O. 2d pf. deb.	43
L. S. cn. c. 1st	119	M. & O. 3d pf. deb.	38
L. S. cn. r. 1st	117	St. L. I. M. & S. 1st 7s p. i. a.	75
L. S. cn. c. 2d	116	St. L. & I. M. 2d 6s i. a.	64
L. S. cn. r. 2d	115		
L. & N. cn. 7s, g.	110⅛		
L. & N. 2d 7s, g.	100⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 11.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	118	119
United Railroads of New-Jersey	149	
Pennsylvania Railroad	49¼	49⅛
Reading Railroad	32⅞	33
Lehigh Valley Railroad	52⅞	53
Catawissa Railroad preferred	48⅛	48½
Northern Pacific	36⅛	36⅛
Northern Pacific preferred	60	60⅛
Northern Central Railroad	27	27⅛
Lehigh Navigation	38⅞	39
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	8½	8¾
Hestonville Railway	26⅛	26⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	17⅛	18
Duluth common	35	36
Duluth preferred	65	65½

The earnings of the Canada Southern Road for the month of October show an increase of $75,000.

For the first week of November the earnings of the North-west show a gain of $53,000, and those of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road an increase of $23,100.

The earnings of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad during the first week in November were as follows: 1879, $29,728; 1878, $26,748; increase, $2,980.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 11.—The following were the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	13	Justice	2¾
Alta	5	Lady Washington	1⅛
Argenta	29-32	Mexican	30
Belcher	3¾	Martin White	1⅛
Best & Belcher	15⅛	Mono	6⅛
Bullion	6¼	Mammoth	3⅛
Bodie	12⅛	McClinton	21-32
Belle Isle	6	Maybelle	5-16
Bechtel	1¼	Manhattan	2⅛
Boston Consolidated	1⅛	Northern Belle	9⅛
Bulwer	11⅛	North Bonanza	1⅛
Black Hawk (buyer)	3 11-16	Noonday	3¼
Belvidere	21-32	North Belle Isle	9-16
California	5⅛	Navajo	11-16
Chollar	7⅛	Ophir	30⅛
Consolidated Virginia	5⅜	Overman	8⅛
Crown Point	3¼	Potosi	8¼
Consolidated Pacific	7	Raymond & Ely	6⅛
Caledonia	1⅞	Real del Monte	6⅞
Caledonia, B. H.	3	Savage	15⅛
Dudley	1¼	Sierra Nevada	54⅛
Eureka Consolidated	26⅝	South Bulwer	13-32
Exchequer	4⅛	Syndicate	2⅛
Gould & Curry	10⅛	Silver Hill	1
Grand Prize	2	Tioga	2⅛
Golden Terra	13	Tip Top	1⅛
Goodshaw	½	Trojan	2½
Hale & Norcross	18	Union Consolidated	62⅛
Imperial	1⅛	Wales	2
Independence	1⅛	Yellow Jacket	15
Julia Consolidated	3⅛		

The Caledonia has levied an assessment of 50 cents per share, delinquent Dec. 16.

THE CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	11 7-16	Cin., San. & Clev.	15⅞
Boston Land	8 15-16	Eastern Railroad	25⅛
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	112¾	Pueblo & Ark. Val.	56⅛
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	113	Calumet & Hecla	225
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	112⅜	Copper Falls	6⅞
Atch. & Top. l. 8s	119	Duncan Silver	5⅝
Eastern R. R. 3½s, n.	81	Franklin	28½
Hartford & Erie 7s	47¼	International	75c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	109¼	Pewabic	28
Boston & Albany R. R.	136	Quincy	29
Boston & Maine R. R.	118⅛	Ridge	7⅛
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	123⅛	Silver Islet	25
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	55⅛		

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 20, 29, 35, 40, 61, 62, 67, 74, 75, 79, 80, 92, 98, 111, 136, 151, 156, 169, 184, 192, 197, 202, 215, 237, 238, 287, 244, 246, 248.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 116, 303, 70, 117, 137, 119, 187, 220, 277, 107, 115.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 1012, 1397, 1549, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1153, 1145, 1146, 269, 873, 1503, 1521, 1530, 1533, 1542, 1139, 1321, 1324, 1326, 975, 1141, 1185, 1409, 680.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on—No. 1252, Bruns, Jr., vs. The People's Fire Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of December for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 47, 37, 40, 56, 55, 77, 78, 5, 63, 64, 66, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 27, 35, 45, 49, 54, 64, 67, 72, 73, 50, 2.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 399, 460, 577, 618, 372, 238, 330, 454, 524, 525, 448, 561, 555, 242, 245.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.

Nos. 70, 42, 44, 61, 74a, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 74.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 1045, 1144, 1145, 1945, 880, 1131, 898, 1658, 603, 881, 1113, 1014, 772, 441, 1302.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 3092, 977, 226, 3270½, 442, 289, 3768, 3212, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheo, J.

Nos. 1890, 494, 3351, 3352, 3603, 3307, 3369, 219, 215, 981, 149, 3910½, 113, 2861, 5.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, C. J.

Nos. 24, 309, 3965, 818, 1813, 43, 3351, 3352, 3047, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

August Stellmacher, arson. | Frank Peters, burglary.
William Neal, grand larceny. | Joseph Smith and John Laydon, larceny from the person.
Robert Hennager, grand larceny. | John Coleman, violation Lottery laws.
Alfred Boum, grand larceny. | Louis Paul, violation Lottery laws.
James Wallace, grand larceny. | Michael Grunes, John Gurney, Benjamin Witkosky, grand larceny.
Otto Poppe, grand larceny.
Frank Killelea, grand larceny.
Joseph Young, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Cowing, J.

Henry Klokenmeyer, felonious assault and battery. | Thomas J. Heal, larceny from the person.
Stephen Meaney, felonious assault and battery. | Daniel Flynn, Stephen Warren, Moses Leavey, robbery.
John Brush, et al., burglary. | Thomas Leonard, burglary.
Alexander Lyons, burglary. | Tredwell J. Bledgett, grand larceny.
Henrietta Gower, grand larceny. | Thomas Rogers, grand larceny.
William Green, grand larceny. | John Kerrigan, burglary.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Seventh Page—6th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1879.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Flats.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Rigoletto.
DALY'S THEATRE—Wives. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—The Picture.
PARK THEATRE—Fritz in Ireland.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists. Matinée.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Our Girls.
BROADWAY THEATRE—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. Pinafore. Matinée.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—Fatinitza. Matinée.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Equestrianism. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Enchantment. Matinée.
TAMMANY HALL—Billiard-match. Matinée.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—Exhibition.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Chowder.
CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY—Lecture.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
THE AQUARIUM—Happy Pair. Matinée.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather, with rain.

It seems that some $21,000,000 of the called bonds are still outstanding, of which the national banks own $7,000,000, on which they prefer to lose the interest rather than replace them by 4 per cents at the present premium. That this would probably prove to be the case was pointed out when the refunding operations were drawing to a close. The situation of the Government with reference to its debt continues to become more and more flattering. An unexpected increase in the receipts, both from the internal revenue and from the Customs now makes it practically certain that the Secretary of the Treasury will make further purchases for the sinking fund within the next fortnight. It will be no slight addition to the causes of congratulation which Mr. Sherman may lay before Congress and the country at the opening of the next session, if he is able to report that for the first time since 1873 the requirements of the Sinking Fund law have been fully complied with. It would be still more gratifying if he could report that the sinking fund had been strengthened by the reduction of the legal-tender notes.

Additional returns of the aggregate vote for Governor continue to show greatly diminished totals as compared with 1876, and a somewhat irregular apportionment of the loss between the two parties. In Albany County, the combined vote of Robinson and Kelly appears to be about 16,000, or 10 per cent. less than Robinson's vote three years ago, while Cornell's vote is 14,500, or about 12 per cent. less than Morgan's vote. In Jefferson, the Republican vote has sunk from 9,100 to 7,900, and the Democratic vote from 7,100 to 6,700, a loss in the one case of 13 per cent. and of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the other. In Onondaga, Morgan polled 14,700 in 1876, while Cornell has but 12,500, a falling off equal to 15 per cent. In the same county, the total Democratic vote has fallen off from 11,200 to 9,200, a loss of nearly 19 per cent. In Queens, Cornell polls 5,400, against Morgan's 7,000, a loss of nearly 23 per cent.; the Democratic figures being 8,600, against 9,900 in 1876, a loss of over 13 per cent. These counties are fair samples of the others, and the returns simply show, what cannot be too often pointed out, that while the State, under good management and strong nominations, can be counted on as Republican in 1880, it cannot be carried without a change both in the character of the tactics and the men under which the last campaign was fought.

For the year preceding the beginning of Controller Kelly's official term, the appropriation for judgments against the City was $75,000; next year $500,000 will have to be raised by taxation for that purpose. How Mr. Kelly contrives to allow the City to be so liberally mulcted for litigated claims may be learned from the account given in another column of his treatment of Sheriff Conner's bills. There is an unpaid balance of these amounting to some $29,000, and Mr. Kelly having advised the Corporation Counsel that there was no defense to the claim, judgment was entered against the City for the full amount. The warrant in satisfaction of the judgment having been presented to the Mayor, he refused to sign it, and caused an investigation to be made of the claim on which it was based. It was found that the bills of Sheriff Conner were full of precisely the same kind of overcharges as those which Mayor Havemeyer showed to have existed in the bills of Sheriff Kelly, and that the City has an exceedingly good defense to offer against the entire claim. It is hinted that other bills of Sheriff Conner, which have been paid, will be subjected to a similar scrutiny, and that a counter-claim will be set up on behalf of the City for restitution of amounts illegally received. As Mr. Kelly is protected against such a proceeding by the Statute of Limitations, there seems to be no good reason why he should, as Controller, persist in sanctioning the same kind of illegal exactions which he is accused of having profited by as Sheriff.

Some additional light is thrown on Controller Kelly's claims to a successful administration of City finances by the quarterly report of Commissioner Campbell. It is known to everybody who understands the subject that the decrease of the City debt has been largely due to the conservative policy of Mr. Campbell in regard to the prosecution of premature public works, and that Mr. Kelly has not only repaid him for this course by bitter and persistent animosity, but has boldly stolen to himself the credit for its economical results. It will be seen from Mr. Campbell's report, that the productiveness of the sinking fund and its consequent ability to contribute to the reduction of the debt have been greatly stimulated by Mr. Campbell's honest and thorough collection of the City revenues under the charge of his department. These amount for the present year to a million and a quarter, and may be increased in five years to two millions—a sum sufficient, under the operation of the sinking fund, to extinguish the entire debt in less than a quarter of a century.

When the Board of Aldermen find time and courage to permit the delivery of the Mayor's communication which was offered yesterday, it will have a chance to accept or reject three very respectable nominations. Mr. Arthur B. Graves is not only an enormous improvement on Mr. DeWitt C. Wheeler, but he belongs to a class of the community whose influence on public business, and particularly on the Police Board, ought to have a chance to make itself felt. Mr. Deane is a young man whose career, either as an active Republican or as a member of the Assembly and of the Board of Aldermen, should entitle him to public respect and confidence. His confirmation to fill the vacant place of Police Justice Kasmire would be a very decided step toward wresting the lower courts from the most offensive and demoralizing kind of political influence. Mr. Truax is equally well fitted to bring to the administration of criminal justice a very respectable order of legal ability and the most salutary kind of political independence. We are unable to say whether the Tammany-Republican compact in the Board of Aldermen has survived the election, but if it has, it will be a question of some public interest to determine on what grounds it is justified, and for what ostensible object it continues to exist.

MR. BAYARD ON SOUTHERN NEEDS.

Senator Bayard's exposition of what the South needs, as communicated to a representative of the Philadelphia *Times*, rests upon an assumption quite as untenable as that with which, in another interview, he disposes of the Republican Party. Of the latter he remarks, "The Republican Party should be disqualified because of its sectionalism." And of the South he says, that before its people can "feel that they are a respected and essential portion of this Union," they must have "a realizing sense" that their position in it is "one of honor in the first place"; and this "honorable recognition," he adds, "they have not yet had at the hands of the Republican Party."

Definitions are sometimes desirable in argument, and it is to be regretted that the Delaware Senator, who is one of the best representatives of Southern opinion, has not condescended to explain his meaning of the term sectionalism as applied to the Republican Party. When Southern politicians of a lower type so use the word, we know their meaning very well. The war for the Union was in their opinion a sectional war; the reconstruction which followed the war was sectional; and the party in possession of the Federal Government during both periods must be, as they reason, offensively sectional. This idea reappears whenever the devotion of the Southern whites to the Democracy is commented on. They might tolerate a new party, they say, but they will not make peace with the party which they hold responsible, first for the overthrow of the Confederacy; next, for the legislation under which the States were restored to their places in the Union. The feeling which prompts this hostility cannot be misconstrued; but the logic which confounds with sectionalism a policy obviously national, and offensive because it was national, is not so clear. Interpreting the Southern idea in the light of events, it is manifest that the Republican Party, being as regards the South the Union party, is essentially national; while the course pursued by the South is as essentially sectional.

If Mr. Bayard bases his charge of sectionalism on any other ground, he should have explained what that ground is. His remark that "a man who hates one part of the country is not fit to be President over all of it," with the addition, that "this qualification is the essential one for the Republican candidate," shows how easily a Southern Democrat who affects moderation and breadth of view may glide into the slang of the vulgar demagogue when the relationship of the Presidency to the South is involved. Mr. Lincoln certainly did not hate the South, as his words and his acts abundantly prove. Mr. Johnson's fault was, not his hatred of the South, but his attempt to pervert his authority in compliance with Southern wishes. Gen. Grant's unfortunate alliances may have inflicted upon some parts of the South a worthless class of office-holders, but his establishment of the policy completed by his successor should alone vindicate him from the accusation of hostility. As regards Mr. Hayes, we might call a dozen witnesses as competent as the Delaware Senator, every one of whom has testified to the obligations under which the friendship of the present Executive has placed the South. We must suppose, then, that Mr. Bayard, while posing as a possible candidate for the Presidency, allows partisanship to get the better of his knowledge. He knows that hatred of the South has not been either a qualification of any of the Republican Presidents, or a characteristic of their administrations; and he has not been so long absent from the country that he can plead ignorance of current discussions. We apprehend that his objections to the alleged sectionalism of the Republican Party, and the alleged antipathy of its Presidents to the South, turn upon two material facts. The genuine nationalism of the party is an offense to the South. And the inability to make a Republican President the tool of the South, for the furtherance of a strictly sectional policy, is the sole pretext for the slander to which Mr. Bayard has given circulation.

This unwillingness of the South to merge the sectional in the national, and to be content with equality in the membership of the Union, reveals itself more distinctly in Mr. Bayard's talk with the Philadelphia *Times*. "The South," he declares, "does not need legislation; the South needs sympathy and respect." It "needs," too, as we have already explained, the place of honor in the Union—truly, a modest need, modestly expressed. What, then, in Mr. Bayard's opinion, should the North have done? What should it now do to satisfy the Southern craving for sympathy and respect? The attitude assumed by Gen. Grant at Appomattox, his treatment of the conquered armies, his expressions with regard to the defeated section, were practical indications of sympathy and respect; and the North approved of them heartily. But the South was not respectful or sympathetic in return. It was sullen, and not seldom arrogant. To the exhibition of these qualities, and the obstructions growing out of them, the harsh features of reconstruction were attributable. These features, however, were quickly modified, and for years past the South has not had a single substantial grievance to complain of, save the presence of Federal authority in an unwelcome shape. When by the action of a Republican Administration the last grievance was removed, the South was left absolutely free to follow its course. What that course has been the North cannot forget. It sees that the power it restored is employed to build up Southern supremacy in the Union. It sees that when the South asks for sympathy it means submission; that when it calls for respect, it means obedience to Southern rule.

By this time Mr. Bayard should have learned that the Northern people, while desirous of re-establishing the most cordial relations with the South, are inflexibly opposed to the pretensions of superiority—to the claim of "honor in the first place," and all that sort of stuff—which Southern leaders obstinately urge. If the South, when brought back to the Union, had come in a friendly spirit, and had in good faith entered into the government of the Union as a whole, irrespective of sections, there would have been no further trouble. North and South, as expressions of sectionalism in politics, would have become meaningless terms; as a reunited people, we should have known none of the ugly questions which violent Southern politicians have forced upon the country. In that way, the people of the South might have "realized" that they were "a respected and essential portion of this Union." In no other way can they realize it now. The Republican Party, backed by the power of the North, is as averse to sectionalism as Mr. Bayard can be; but, unlike him, it insists upon extinguishing sectionalism by giving effect to a broad and enduring nationality. It recognizes no place of honor in the Union, save that of a common membership, with an equality of rights extending to all citizens. More than this will not be conceded, and with less than this the Republican Party will not be satisfied.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Although statistics are proverbially dry reading, the figures furnished by the Assistant Postmaster-General are not only very suggestive, but they give new insight into the workings of a service which does so much to promote the convenience of the people. It is not surprising that men who have watched the growth of the postal service should be eager to extend the area of its operations and add to its functions. The machinery of the Post Office Department brings the Government more directly and intimately into contact with the people than it is brought by any other means. Thousands of our fellow-citizens scarcely know that there is at Washington a Department of the Interior. The Army and the Navy vaguely suggest a branch of the public service which must have somewhere a central bureau. The Department of State scarcely makes itself felt at home, and the Law Department of the Government concerns itself with a very limited range of interests. But the Government, through the postal service, touches nearly every man and woman in the Republic. Its agents are in each town and *hamlet; its lines ramify* the entire country, maintaining regular communications where none other have been established, and it carries millions of messages to and fro every day. Its unobtrusive service in large towns and cities drops at every man's door, many times a day, the letters, printed pages, and parcels which have been committed to its care, thousands of miles away, in complete confidence of their safe carriage and delivery. Nowadays almost everything is mailable, and under the new regulations, people may register printed matter, and even parcels of goods, just as they register money-packages. No wonder that a service like this, which carries not only letters, but articles in endless variety, "from a small bottle of choice perfumery to a large box of limburger cheese," should suggest the possibilities of the Government as a universal agency for doing everything for everybody.

But however useful a system of postal savings banks might be, and however cheap a postal telegraph and telephone service could be made, it is well to bear in mind that the efficiency of the mail service largely depends on its being kept strictly to the performance of its legitimate functions. It was a wide departure from its *original* purpose for the Post Office Department to be made a carrier of merchandise. And it is not long since people complained that the money-order system was not only an invasion of the rights of dealers in exchange, but a usurpation of powers by the Government which promised future ills. Nevertheless, this addition to the work of the Post Office Department, while it has increased the cost of the service, has not endangered the safety of the Republic by building up that centralized power of which so many timid folks stand in great fear. It speaks well for the efficiency of the service that so vast a volume as that included in the third and fourth classes of matter should suddenly be thrown into the registered mails without disturbing its operations.

If the people who manage the mails were as careless as those who use the mails, there would be confusion worse confounded. Of the dead-letters opened in Washington during the last fiscal year, 13,775 contained checks and drafts to the amount of more than $1,100,000. And, as this was before the issuance of the Postmaster-General's much-criticised order concerning the superscription of letters, it follows that this large sum of money was confided to the department by 13,775 people who did not know how to address a letter properly, or who did not take the trouble to be careful with these valuable letters. Checks and drafts are usually sent, too, by business men; and these are they who complain most bitterly of the "carelessness" of the postal service. There was once a New-York clerk who boasted that his house saved a ton of ink annually by omitting to cross the *t's* and dot the *i's* of its truly enormous correspondence. Probably, it was this same firm that remonstrated when letters containing remittances to the amount of $32,000, simply addressed to persons living in "Phil.," with no State named, were sent back for clearer direction. If some of the business correspondents who seem to expect that Post Office clerks must be hired to supply their own deficiencies were to economize their time, they might possibly squeeze out an additional two seconds to add "Penn." after their "Phil.," and "D. C." after "Wash." As for the 64,000 people who sent, last year, small sums of money, amounting to $34,000 in value, in imperfectly-directed letters, we must suppose that they were ignorant rather than pressed for time. And the 38,306 people who sent, in a similar slovenly manner, jewelry, valuable papers, books, clothing, and an endless variety of merchandise, probably knew no better.

One of the evidences of the revival of business, which is now more marked than it was when the fiscal year closed, is the increase of receipts from printed matter mailed from the office of publication. On the 1st of May the postage on periodicals was reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound. Nevertheless, the increase in receipts from postage paid on printed matter mailed from publication offices was $79,000, as compared with the preceding year. New-York sends out nearly 8,000 tons annually of this class of printed matter—more than is sent from all the Post Offices of the other large cities, Chicago coming next, Boston third, Philadelphia fourth, and St. Louis and Cincinnati fifth and about equal with each other. The aggregate amount of this class of mail matter must be enormous. The figures would surprise many who have little idea of the growth of this branch of the business of publication, and who are satisfied, so long as their newspaper or magazine arrives promptly on time, daily, weekly, or once each month. The postal service of the United States is one of which we may justly be proud. It is efficient, speedy, and safe. It supplies a vast territorial area. And it may very properly be confined to the duties and obligations for which it was created.

PRIESTS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Roman Catholic priest at Cambridgeport, Mass., in using the tremendous power of coercion over the feelings and consciences of his parishioners which the Church places in his hands, to compel them to send their children to his parochial school, and not to the public schools, is of general interest and importance only as illustrating the spirit with which the Catholic hierarchy regards the subject of education. It is a spirit that admits of no compromise, and which cannot safely be permitted to make the smallest encroachment. If the Roman Catholic children of Cambridgeport receive that measure of instruction which the law considers essential, it does not concern the public how or where they get it. There is no ground for hostility against the school of St. Mary's Church, so long as it is supported by the parishioners, and no one need trouble himself about the pains and penalties denounced against those who prefer the better instruction afforded at the public expense, provided they trench upon no civil rights of the citizens. It may suit the Catholic authorities, where they have no schools of their own, or cannot provide sufficient facilities for instructing the children of the faithful, to connive at their sinful enjoyment of the advantages *afforded by the State, but every test shows* that they do not abate at any time one jot of their principles or pretensions. They claim, in this country as *elsewhere, that the* Church should have full charge of the education of the young. So far as their own schools go, they would compel all within their ecclesiastical jurisdiction to use them, and they would lose no opportunity that gave the slightest prospect of success to assert and extend their power over the public schools to the very limit of complete control. What they refrain from doing is due to the hopelessness of success; what they do is measured precisely by the opportunity presented.

That Father Scully should be supported in his course by the Archbishop of Boston was a matter of certainty, because he acted simply in the spirit and according to the claims of the Church. Liberal Catholics may regret his lack of discretion and his rather stupid zeal in pushing the matter to a test, but they must all admit that there was no chance that the insubordinate parents would receive encouragement from a higher authority, or that the Archbishop could do otherwise than uphold and commend the parish priest. Father Scully is one of those coarse-grained, bigoted, and *blindly-zealous instruments of the Church* which she has found so useful in carrying on her work among the ignorant and superstitious. He has established a very poor school, in which neither the discipline nor the instruction is to be compared with that of the public schools of Cambridge. Many of his parishioners recognize that fact, and prefer the latter. He is fond of parading his pupils in the streets on public holidays and making a display of his priestly authority. He is the same man who, two or three years ago, forbade the ladies of his congregation to bring fans into the church, and enforced the mandate by a disgraceful scene of violence within the very walls of the sanctuary. Perhaps Father Scully would better please the authorities over him by a little more discretion, and a less offensive zeal—in other words, by the dissimulation which is so common a qualification for the priestly office in this country; but they cannot condemn his action in upholding their own most cherished pretensions. Two or three years ago Bishop McQuade, of this State, consented to deliver a Sunday lecture in Boston on the Catholic view of the school question. He presented the claims of the Church candidly, and supported them ably from his point of view, and he dealt tolerantly with the opinions of those who differed from him in religious belief. But his toleration was only for those of a different faith. That same night he went out to St. Mary's Church in Cambridgeport and lectured Catholics on the duty of sending their children to the parochial school and the sin of supporting the public schools, and distinctly threatened the penalties of the Church against such as disobeyed in this matter.

So long as this spirit is displayed only in the conduct of the private schools of the Catholic Church, and deals solely with the obligations of believers within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the enlightened public has no other concern with it than belongs to the domain of opinion and discussion. But it does not stop there. Its wish is to destroy or to subject the public schools to its dominion, and its effort is only limited by the chance of accomplishing anything. It will be easily remembered how the entering-wedge permitted in the Connecticut town of New-Britain threatened, only a few weeks ago, to split asunder the school system of the town. One school supported by the public was allowed to be placed under Catholic control, provided there should be no sectarian instruction. It is needless to say that the proviso was disregarded, for a Catholic school without sectarian instruction would not be even an object of desire on the part of that denomination. It was distinctly dominated by Catholic religious teaching and discipline, and an effort was nearly successful to extend the public maintenance to a convent associated with it. There is no safety in allowing the Roman Catholic wedge to *enter our school system at all, for it will be* driven with vigor every time the chance for a blow is presented.

AN INDEPENDENT MISSION.

The Rev. Mr. Waterman is not, as has been erroneously maintained, a Baptist missionary. The mistake was probably due in part to his name, and in part to the fact that nearly all missionaries are connected with well-known missionary societies. He was and is an Episcopal clergyman of strong Ritualistic views, and he engaged in missionary work in a purely independent capacity. Being an extremely good man, with ample means, he entered upon the business of converting Hindus without asking or accepting any assistance. Had he accepted the advice of an experienced East Indian missionary, it is very probable that his labors would have been far more successful than they were.

In the month of January last, Mr. Waterman and his young wife, to whom he had been married on the day he left the United States, arrived in Bombay on the P. and O. steamer *Travancore*, and immediately went up the country by the early morning Allahabad express. He had decided to select a field of labor which no previous missionary had cultivated, and with this view he had picked out on the map the town of Chokeebadnuggar, situated in the Ferruckjoblee District, and on the Ganges River. Leaving the railway at Allahabad, he hired a *soobahdar*, or sedan-chair, carried by four pair of stout *pajamas*, or bearers, in which he and his wife made a tiresome four days' journey to their point of destination.

No missionary had ever before penetrated the Ferruckjoblee District, and Mr. Waterman was kindly received by the natives. He fitted up one of the rooms of his beautiful vine-clad *nautch* as a chapel, and converted his veranda into a school-room.

At first, the young Hindus failed to take much interest in the school, but when Mrs. Waterman, taking a hint from the Sunday-schools of her native land, offered clothes, candy, and stereoscopic views of the Holy Land as attractions, a sudden desire for instruction was manifested.

There was an old woman who gained her livelihood as a *rig-veda*—or washerwoman—who one day brought to Mrs. Waterman three slender small-boys of the apparent age of from 10 to 12, and offered them as scholars. She said they were her own sons, and she was very anxious that they should receive instruction. Mrs. Waterman *accordingly clothed them, furnished them* with school-books, and warmly welcomed them as her pupils. They were bright little boys and she soon became very much attached to them. At the end of about a week, however, they failed to appear, and their venerable mother, overwhelmed with grief, informed Mrs. Waterman that they had been gathered in by a tiger who infested the neighboring jungle, and regarded the children of the town as a crop raised for his especial benefit.

The good missionaries deeply sympathized with the bereaved woman, but were delighted to learn that she had three other boys whom she desired to have Christianized. The boys were produced, and were duly clothed, booked, and candied. Mr. Waterman attempted to remark to his wife on the curious fact that these three boys were apparently of the same age as the other three, but his wife told him that men ought not to talk about what they knew nothing of, and besides that, he ought to consider the climate.

The second set of boys lasted longer than their predecessors—long enough, *in fact*, to *lose their books and tear their clothing* to an extent that required a new issue of shirts and trousers. At the end of about three weeks, however, they vanished, and their poor mother, nearly crazed with sorrow, informed Mrs. Waterman that they had been eaten by a crocodile while they were bathing in the Ganges. This was a heavy blow to the missionary's wife, and nothing sustained her under it except the offer of the poor *rig-veda* to bring all her remaining children to the school.

The next day the remaining children, consisting of six more boys, all of about the same age as the previous ones, were brought to the school. Mr. Waterman was anxious to have an explanation with the washerwoman concerning the age of the children, but his wife convinced him that it would be indelicate. She reminded him that he had only been married about three months, and that he was entirely ignorant of the manners and customs of the Hindus. "We are not here," she added, "to pry into private affairs. The dear, good, old woman appears to have been a little reckless in children, but she is a poor, benighted pagan, and we ought not to judge her."

Two weeks later the last half dozen little Hindus disappeared. Their mother shortly after made her appearance at the missionaries' *nautch*, with her garments rent and ashes heaped on her head. Her last remaining boys had been drowned in the Ganges, and she was now ready to die. She had, it is true, a few girls, but she rather imagined that the good missionaries had no use for girls in their school. Mrs. Waterman was about to tell her to send her girls to the school, when Mr. Waterman sternly asked their age. Like the boys, the girls, who were eleven in number, were all between 10 and 12 years of age. At this point the missionary's credulity failed. He said that twins were possible, and he would not go so far as to deny the possibility of triplets, but that any self-respecting pagan could be the mother of twenty-three children in two consecutive years he utterly refused to believe. Accordingly, he declined the eleven girls with thanks, and dismissed the weeping washerwoman with much coldness.

With the aid of the British Resident, it was subsequently ascertained that the wicked old woman had never owned any personal children, but that she had hired local children to attend the school and bring her the clothes and books with which the missionaries supplied them. Of course, the Chokeebadnuggar Mission came to a sudden end, but, as will readily be seen, the Baptist Missionary Society had no share in the matter, and no possible responsibility attaches to it. Mr. Waterman and his wife have abandoned the Indian mission field for the present, but it is thought that they will soon make another attempt in the Chinese field.

The panic among the dealers in lottery tickets continues, the arrests of the past two days being followed up by proceedings calculated to cause dismay in the ranks of these speculators. The openness and audacity with which the lottery people have conducted their business have attracted very general attention from law-abiding citizens. While the Police have been excessively vigilant in the suppression of smaller "sinful games," this alluring species of gambling has been granted absolute license. It is only through the agency of the United States court, and by the enforcement of the statutes of the United States, that even an attempt has been made to break up a trade which is enriching its managers and agents at the expense of thousands of people who are induced to lay out their money by means of lying advertisements. Any lottery is demoralizing in its tendencies, but the lottery of the period is usually a pretentious swindle.

The Anglo-Afghan railway to Kandahar appears to be progressing apace. The first section, from Sukkur on the Indus to the military station of Yakoobabad (Jacob's Town) is said to be already practicable for locomotives, and if the rate of progress is truly stated at a mile daily, the whole line should be open to Kandahar by next October, the total remaining distance being only 330 miles. But even the completion of the first 150 miles, to the mouth of the Bolan Pass, would materially strengthen the English position in Afghanistan. Sukkur, the starting-point of the line, lies upon the main stream of the Indus, communicating directly both by railway and by steamer with the great port of Kurrachi, into which supplies and reinforcements are being constantly poured, so that in this way a very few days would suffice to carry a newly-arrived regiment from the coast to the Afghan frontier. The second British occupation is evidently to be more permanent than the first.

Prof. Felix Adler has been accused, being a rationalist, of infidelity, atheism, and many opprobrious things; but, judging by his public utterances, he cannot justly be charged with illiberality. In his last Sunday lecture, on the "Struggle of Free Religion in the United States," he paid a glowing and eloquent tribute, without mentioning his name, to the late Rabbi Einhorn, one of the founders of reformed Judaism. Although he was, said the Professor, one of the most active and determined enemies of the Society for Ethical Culture, he was a man whom every member of the society must honor and revere, for he was not only a man of rare mind and learning, he was most earnest, sincere, and scrupulous. He conscientiously believed that the society was corrupting youth, destroying faith, doing every manner of harm, and on that account he opposed it zealously, even bitterly. Still, he [Adler] and his associates did not condemn him; they had no word of censure for the good, upright, and able Rabbi. On the contrary, they respected him for his earnestness and fidelity to truth, as he conceived it. He did in his way, and according to his illumination, what they were trying to do in their way with their illumination. The Professor wished to cast his small chaplet on the grave of the dead, albeit he feared that it might be rejected by the Reformed Judaists. It was an earnest offering; it was made with a warm heart, with cordial *appreciation. If they would let* it remain, it would do him no harm; it was a contribution of sincerity to sincerity. It is not generally known that the Reformed Judaists are more hostile *to the Ethical Society* than the *orthodox Jews are*, as usually happens with the more liberal toward the still more liberal. The Roman Catholics are more inimical to the Old Catholics, as represented by Dr. Dollinger, than to the sturdiest Protestants.

As might have been expected, the Hungarians have been the first to discover the secret bearing of Bismarck's Austrian policy. In his report of an interview with Kossuth, Mr. Peyramont, contributor to the Parisian journal *Soleil*, makes Kossuth say that Bismarck uses Austria only as a weapon against Russia, or rather against the Panslavistic agitation; that his idea is to prevent the consolidation of the Slavic race under Russia by forming a South Slavonic Empire under the house of Hapsburg; and that in such a case Hungary is "hopelessly lost." In the first two points Kossuth is, no doubt, perfectly right, but with respect to the last, he seems to overlook that one of two things must necessarily take place—either the consolidation of the Slavic races under Russia, or the formation of a South Slavonic Empire under Austria, and in both cases Hungary must lose that extraordinary position which it now occupies in the political system of Europe. Hungary owes its present importance partly to the artificial structure and unsound state of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, partly to the unjust subserviency to the Magyar Crown, under which a long string of minor Slavic Provinces are held all along the Magyar frontier. Though none can wish to see the influence of a gallant people like the Hungarians lessened beyond its due measure, none can wish, either, to see it unduly raised by applying other nations as a pedestal for it.

The romantic and dramatic occurs so often and continually in every-day life, that it does not seem, in passing, to be one or the other; for we are prone to associate them with the uncommon and unfamiliar. The life of Mrs. Margaret L. Eaton, (widow of Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War in President Jackson's first Cabinet,) just closed at Washington, has been as romantic and dramatic as any novel or play. It seems, indeed, like a compound of Balzac and Beaumarchais. She survived all the actors in the strange tragi-comedy, of which she was for a good while a central figure, having completed her eighty-third year some months ago. She had been thrice married, and it would be hard for any woman to make more distinctive marriages. Her first husband was Purser in the United States Navy. Her second was Gen. Eaton, (an intimate friend of her previous husband,) about whom and herself there had been so much unpleasant gossip that the wives of the other Secretaries refused to recognize her socially. Jackson sympathized with the Eatons, and with his usual passionate prejudice whenever his feeling had been enlisted, swore by the Eternal, his favorite oath, that they should recognize her. The matter caused a great commotion at the capital, and even assumed political importance. It was characterized as the women's war, and raged long and fiercely. Jackson could coerce men, but he failed completely to carry his point with the other sex. He raved like a hungry lion, he employed his utmost power, but he was obliged to surrender at last to petticoats, the only time, it is said, that he ever did surrender to anybody or anything. Mrs. Eaton's third marriage was, when she was not far from 70, with a youthful Italian dancing master who might have been her grandson, one Buchignani, a graceless fellow, as the sequel proved, for he subsequently eloped to Europe with her granddaughter, Emily Randolph, a girl of 18, and carried off most of his aged wife's property. Of late Mrs. Eaton has been very poor, and has lived in retirement in Washington, where she once made a tempest in a teapot, and where her name, through a ridiculous quarrel caused by Jackson, arose to national notoriety. If she had any sense of satire or contrast, it must have been stimulated of recent years in her old home, where she had been not so much forgotten as never known by the present population. In her youth she had physical attractions, but she was never burdened with common-sense. Had she been, she would have been saved much of her misfortune, a deal of mortification, and a world of derision. Tragedy, comedy, and farce were mingled in her career, which was so varied and singular that, if it had been narrated in a work of ostensible fiction, it would have been pronounced grotesquely improbable.

In the course of his lecture on Monday evening, Mr. R. A. Proctor indicated, by way of digression from the subject-matter of astronomy, a practical application of Mr. Edison's microtasimeter, which is worth noting as a valuable suggestion. The tasimeter, as is well known, is an instrument of such precision in the measurement of heat that the slightest fluctuations of temperature—those ordinarily not appreciable even by our finest medical thermometers—are accurately registered. Mr. Proctor would apply this invention to prevent such accidents as that which has just happened to the *Arizona*, imperilling many lives. As the proximity of an iceberg is necessarily accompanied by some descent of temperature—probably a sufficient descent to be registerable by the instrument—he would place a tasimeter on board steamers whose pathways cross the track of icebergs or floes. More than this, he thinks the tasimeter might be so arranged that the alteration of temperature should either break or complete an electrical circuit, and be applied in this manner to the purpose of sounding an alarm, ringing a bell in the Captain's room, in a *word, piping all hands on deck to meet the emergency*. Furthermore, as an electrical generator can be run on board a steamer without extra expense, it would require very little ingenuity and no outlay for attendance, to convert the alteration or descent of temperature into a means of instantaneously illuminating the track of the vessel with the blaze of a powerful electric beam. The practicability of such an application of the tasimeter is obvious to any person who is thoroughly familiar with the laws of electricity and the construction of electrical instruments. The only question is why all this trouble should be taken to connect an electric lamp with the tasimeter, when great advantages, without any extra cost for power, would be derived from keeping the electric lamp constantly alight of a dark night, thus avoiding such collisions as that more fatal one which occurred last week in the open sea, off the Atlantic coast? Indeed, such a light, with such ordinary vigilance as seamen are bound to exercise, would have prevented the almost catastrophe to the *Arizona*, without depending upon a tasimeter to sound an alarm or ring a bell. Mr. Proctor's suggestion is ingenious, but old sea Captains bear pretty general testimony to the very natural inference that all inventions intended to act as substitutes for human vigilance eventuate in the end in more loss than gain to human safety, by engendering false confidence, carelessness, and neglect of necessary precautions.

BIMETALISM.

AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET—THE VIEWS OF A DELEGATE TO THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Henry H. Gibbs, who was one of the delegates on the part of Great Britain to the Monetary Conference at Paris last year, has recently furnished an extremely interesting contribution to the literature bearing on the silver question. He has printed in pamphlet form a letter to Mr. Cazalet, in which he announces a change in his views on that subject, and this change is so decided that it must attract great attention both in England and in America. Mr. Gibbs takes up and undertakes to answer the principal objections to the double standard concisely.

First—To the objection that it is impossible to regulate by legislation the value of any commodity, he replies that money is not a commodity, but a measure of commodities; that the consent of the people or the authority of the Prince can give an exchangeable value even to worthless paper.

Second—It does not necessarily follow that the cheaper of the two metals would remain in, while the dearer would be exported from, the country; because if the commercial nations should unite on a standard, or ratio of values, there would be no place for it to go, being of equal value in all countries.

Third—Such a compact is not impossible. France, Italy, Austria, and the United States would assuredly make no difficulty. Germany is beginning to waver, and could doubtless be made to see her advantage in it, and if England would set the negotiation on foot, the consent of all would speedily follow. He "does not see that England would have any inducement to refuse to join in a compact which would confessedly bring some advantage with it and afford relief from great existing difficulties."

Fourth—To the objection that there will always be a preference for gold, he answers that "half the world has now a preference for silver. *In point of fact*, it is not cheaper to transport gold than it is to transmit silver, the freight and insurance being ad valorem, and the same for either. *If* there be any difference between them, silver would have the advantage, inasmuch as gold, by reason of its less bulk, value for value, is more exposed to the danger of robbery." There would be but few cases in which either would require to be transported, except in the first instance to the bank or the mint, whence it would furnish the basis for checks or bank-notes.

Fifth—To the objection that any new discoveries of silver would dangerously disturb prices he replies, that the dangers resulting from an increase of silver would be no greater than the danger to monometallic countries, of an increase in the production of gold, and as this risk is now incurred without serious apprehension, the other might well be. "What is it that has caused the fall in the price of silver? Demonetization almost wholly, and remonetization would raise it again to its former level."

Sixth—To those who urge as an argument the 60 years of prosperity England has enjoyed, he says that, whatever may be said of the past, England is not at present remarkably prosperous, and that her troubles are aggravated by the fact that France as a bimetallic country has heretofore been used as the medium of exchange between the silver and gold countries, but she is no longer available for that purpose.

In conclusion he says: "I have expressed in this letter conclusions which differ very widely from the spirit of the report of the Paris Conference, presented to the Government by my colleagues and myself. I fully concurred in that report, but the more I have, since then, thought over the subject of the conference, the more I have been led to distrust some part of our reasoning, and to doubt in part the wisdom of the conclusion to which we came. In no case was it to be expected that the conference would have simply affirmed the original resolutions of the Commissioners of the United States. Indeed, the evil from which we suffer had not at that time pressed so strongly upon the minds of Englishmen as it has since done, and public opinion was less prepared than I think it now is to look with favor on any change which might promise to alleviate it; but I incline to think that the *conference* might have been a starting-point for negotiations for an international accord which should cut the root of the evil. I have tried to show that such a policy is practicable, and that though a universal monometallism would be better if it were possible, no such possibility exists; that though England has flourished long, trusting in her gold monometallism, there was a cause which enabled her to do so—a cause which no longer exists—and that, even granted that there would be inconvenience in surrendering our single standard, there may be a greater inconvenience still in remaining as we are."

HEAVY RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10.—Within the last 48 hours that portion of the State south of San Francisco Bay has been visited by a copious rain, averaging about two inches. The storm extended over the central and northern portion of the State, but the rain-fall was lighter than in the south.

DEATH OF ABD-EL-KADER

THE DEFENDER OF THE ARAB NATIONALITY.

A FIERCE ALGERIAN WARRIOR WHO FOUGHT THE FRENCH FOR 25 YEARS—HIS DARING EXPLOITS AND PATRIOTIC DEVOTION TO HIS COUNTRY—THE LAST YEARS OF HIS LIFE.

When Abd-el-Kader was fighting with passionate devotion to maintain the Arab nationality in Algeria, he was such a shining mark as Death is said to love. Now, after more than a quarter of a century of peaceful retirement, his laggard hand touches the old chieftain as if with the kindly intent of recalling to a forgetful world one of its heroes. Yet, had fate been more merciful, or the French invader less mighty, Abd-el-Kader's name would have lived, not as a shadow, but as potent reality, and he would have been honored not alone as a patriotic and courageous defender of his faith and his people, but as a conqueror and the founder of a dynasty. It was not the weakness of his cause that cheated him of success. There was virtue enough in that to deserve the palm of complete victory. But he had to contend with one of the greatest military powers in Europe. Throughout the entire reign of Louis Philippe, France sent against him again and again the flower of her soldiery and her most skillful Generals. He fought them wherever opportunity offered, almost without respite, for 25 years, often to their defeat and utter routing, less often to his, but was never really vanquished until there remained to him neither troops to fight nor a country to fight for.

Abd-el-Kader was the third of the four sons of Sidi-el-Hadji Mahiddin, and was born in Mascara in 1807. His father was a *marabout*, or defender of the faith, who was revered for his piety, and who *traced his lineage back to the Prophet himself.* Inheriting thus an honored name, and bred in all the learning of the *marabouts*, he acquired naturally and without effort a powerful influence over his zealous and impulsive countrymen. As a child he made the pilgrimage to Mecca, the Sacred City of the Prophet, thus earning the title of Hadji, and his youth was passed in assiduously studying Arab philosophy in the schools of Egypt and Morocco, and under the tuition of his learned father. He did not forget that the body as well as the mind must be disciplined, and turning his attention to physical exercise, he becomes, while still a youth, one of the most expert horsemen in Oran, and surpassed all his countrymen in the skill with which he handled the yataghan. Well and strongly built, tall, erect, and handsome, versed in all the lore that the Arabs held to be worth acquiring, and noted for his soldierly accomplishments, it is not to be wondered at that he drew upon himself the jealous eye of the Dey of Algiers. That potentate immediately decided to rid his domains of this dangerous young man in true Ottoman fashion. Abd-el-Kader saved himself from assassination by fleeing to Egypt with his father. He was yet in exile when the sway of the Turkish Deys, with their janissaries and cruel and oppressive methods of governing, gave way before the French invasion. Algerine piracies and maltreatment *of Christians had long vexed* Europe, and it fell to the lot of the Dey who had driven Abd-el-Kader into exile to add the last straw. *In a dispute about* a debt owed by the French Government to two Jews of Algiers he so far forgot modern diplomatic usage as to strike the Consul of the great French nation in the face. A few weeks later a *French squadron lay before Algiers, and an ineffective* blockade was maintained against that port for three years. Then war was declared in earnest. Admiral Duperré sailed from Toulon in May, 1830, having on board his fleet 37,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and a proportionate force of artillery, under command of Gen. Bourmont. Landing in the Bay of Torre Chica, these troops encountered and routed, on June 19, a force of 50,000 natives. On the morning of July 4 they began the bombardment of Algiers, and before night the city was theirs, with $10,000,000 and 1,500 brass cannon. This defeat drove the Turks from Algeria, but the French Government had still to deal with the much braver and more determined native beys. France has given her pledge to England that she would not seek permanent possession of Algeria, but in 1833 she deliberately announced her intention to colonize and maintain her authority over it. The revolution of July, 1830, had, with its change of rulers in Paris, materially altered the Algerian policy. Gen. Bourmont was superseded by Gen. Clausel. That officer respected neither the civil nor the religious rights of the subjugated race. He burned their mosques and seized their lands, and aroused against himself and France the deepest hatred of the Arab beys and people. Harassed by the incessant forays of the Arab hordes, the French commander used the utmost cruelty to maintain his authority. But his successor, Gen. Savary, Duke de Rovigo, who was sent out in 1831, with 1,600 men, surpassed him in inhumanity. It was soon after this officer had massacred an entire tribe of Arabs, sparing neither old men, women, nor children, and had treacherously murdered two chiefs, that Abd-el-Kader appeared upon the scene, destined, in the hope and faith of his people, to be their deliverer and preserver.

His father had organized a little band of brave men, and had taken Mascara. Thereupon the grateful Arabs wished to name him their chief. Declining this honor on account of his great age, he designated his son as possessing all the qualities of a successful leader. Abd-el-Kader was at once proclaimed chief, and, forsaking his books and pious meditation of the precepts of the Koran, the young patriot placed himself at the head of 10,000 horsemen and attacked Oran in May, 1832. His attempt was unsuccessful, and other engagements followed without decisive results. After several changes in the *personnel* of the French officers, Gen. Voirol succeeded to the command. Finding that Abd-el-Kader's influence was every day extending, French concluded to make peace with him, and in February, 1834, a treaty was concluded between him and Gen. Desmichels, Governor of Oran, by which Abd-el-Kader recognized the suzerainty of France, but was named Emir of the Province of Mascara, with many important commercial rights over the whole of Oran.

We cannot believe that the ambitious and patriotic chief intended to observe this treaty as the final issue of his struggle against France. While his impatient soul chafed under the restraints the invader had placed upon him, he seemed to be devoting himself to the internal improvement of his province. But he kept a watchful eye on the French, and diligently instructed his soldiers in European tactics. This course shows not only his foresight but his breadth of mind. According to the blind traditions of his race, he should have despised the infidel and everything that proceeded from him, and clung to the methods of warfare his fathers used. In the course of a war with a native chief, he crossed the Shelliff, which had been fixed as the eastern boundary of his dominion. This alarmed the French, and Gen. Trezel was sent against him. This was, no doubt, just what Abd-el-Kader desired with all his heart. His leadership was now acknowledged by the whole of Western Algeria, and he had no lack of troops. With 20,000 daring Arab horsemen he swept down like a whirlwind upon the troops of Gen. Trezel, on the plain of the Makta, on Jan. 28, 1835, and almost annihilated them. Aroused by this disaster, the French Marshal Clausel was sent against the victorious Emir, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans and 11,000 men. They marched to Mascara, the Emir's capital, but found it deserted. They set it on fire and returned to Algiers. In January, 1836, Marshal Clausel took and garrisoned Tlemcen, but this advantage was neutralized by the Emir's victory over Count d'Arlanges and 3,000 men, on the Tafna. Gen. Clausel's tactics were of no avail against the superior alertness and indomitable courage of the enemy. The Emir's troops would appear from the most unexpected quarters, strike a quick but telling blow and disappear before resistance or pursuit could be organized. Neither French discipline nor French courage were of any use against an enemy so nimble and so elusive. Gen. Bugeaud, a much better soldier than Clausel, was sent to take command in 1836, and justified expectation by defeating Abd-el-Kader's band on the Sikak River, on July 6. After other less successful military operations, the French decided to again make peace with the Emir, and a treaty was signed May 30, 1837. This truce lasted two years. Its continuance was often threatened by disputes about boundaries, and, in 1839, the French having insolently marched an armed force through the Emir's territory, he declared war, a contingency for which he had evidently made ample preparation during the two years' peace. He fell upon the French troops upon the plain of Metidja with resistless force and cut them to pieces. This important success was immediately followed up by others almost equally disastrous to the French. The brilliant Generalship and peculiar tactics of the Arab chief displayed themselves in lightning-like attacks, in which bodies of troops on the march were cut to pieces, in unexpected assaults on outposts and camps, and sudden and ferocious onslaughts whenever and wherever a force of French troops could be found. The power of the French in Algeria was shattered. Their troops were driven to the fortified places, and the whole country outside was swept by the conquering natives. This state of things alarmed France and roused her spirit. She sent out 20,000 more men, and opened the Spring campaign with vigor and determination. The French were generally successful in pitched battles, but the troops of the enemy would speedily reassemble and continue their guerrilla tactics. The French colonists were not safe outside of the fortified towns. In February, 1841, Gen. Bugeaud again took the field. He had learned wisdom from former campaigns, and was animated with a desperate purpose to conquer, which was shared by the troops. It was then that the war began in earnest. Mercy and tenderness, and the ordinary usages of civilized warfare, were thrown to the winds, and a veritable carnage began. Gen. Bugeaud had more than 80,000 men at his disposal, and he used them with terrible effect. He disposed them in easily movable columns, with their bases at Algiers, Oran, and Constantine. He thus brought the force of French arms and French influence to bear on every part of the rebellious territory. Many tribes gave in their allegiance at once. Those who hesitated were slaughtered. One by one the Emir's strongholds were wrested from him. His brave followers were reduced to a handful by loss in battle and the unimaginable hardships of his desperate campaign methods. Driven to the last extremity, he fled across the frontier into Morocco. The Sultan, jealous of French power, aided him to raise a fresh army, and he again took the field. He fought with all his old brilliancy and dash and with the most desperate valor, but in vain. In the Spring of 1843 his army was cut to pieces by the Duke d'Aumale. The Emir again fled to Morocco, and again returned with an army raised there. Gen. Bugeaud defeated this force in August, 1844, and soon after the Sultan of Morocco made peace with the French, and withdrew his support from the Arab chief. Abd-el-Kader's unconquerable spirit was not yet worn out, and taking refuge in mountain fastnesses he continued to harass the French. But he was only postponing the inevitable result. Stripped of his last vestige of power, and reduced to the extremity of distress, he gave himself up to the French Gen. Lamoricière on Dec. 23, 1847.

It had been agreed that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or to St. Jean d'Acre. This agreement was not kept by the French Government. The distinguished captive was taken, with the most extraordinary precautions, first to Toulon, then to Fort Lamalgue, then to Pau, and finally to the Castle of Amboise, on the Loire near Blois. In this fortress Abd-el-Kader remained until October, 1852. He had been brought to France just before Louis Napoleon became President of the second Republic. That Louis Napoleon, on the eve of the coup d'état, released the noble prisoner, and fixed upon him an annual pension of 100,000 francs. He retired to Brussa, in Asia Minor, and lived there peacefully till 1855, when, on the destruction of the town by an earthquake, he obtained permission to live in Constantinople. Subsequently, he removed to Damascus, and his name will be held in grateful remembrance by the Christians of that city for his generous and courageous efforts for their protection from the fury of the fanatical Turks during the massacre of 1860, when the Druses fell upon the Maronites. For this service he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Indeed, from the moment of his release, he was on the best of terms with the French Government and the French people, who sincerely admired and respected him for his dignified bearing in captivity. He was one of the lions of the Paris Exposition of 1855, and in 1863 visited the Suez Canal, receiving a present of a piece of land from M. De Lesseps. In 1865 he went to England, and in 1867 attended another Exposition at Paris. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out he tendered his sword to France, but the *offer was declined. It is probable, however, that the French Government profited by his advice in its* difficulties with Algeria, which was in a state of troublesome insurrection at the very time when the horrid work of the Commune in Paris disabled it for effective efforts away from home.

The last years of Abd-el-Kader's life have been tranquil and, let us hope, free from care. The volcanic fire of patriotism that animated him to do for his country what Marco Bozzaris sought to do for suffering Greece, Kosciusko for Poland, and the brave Schamyl for Caucasus, had burned itself out or died away to embers that, fortunately for him, have not been rekindled. Amply provided for by his allowance from France, free from the vanities of this world—except the harmless foible of collecting pearls and diamonds—and solaced, doubtless, by the teachings of his religion, he died in peace. He once took a fancy to write a book, and it has been translated into French, under the title of "Rappel à l'Intelligent, Avis à l'Indifférent." Of his 24 children 11 are still living. One of his daughters has been converted to Christianity. The dispatch from Damascus which announces his death gives no additional particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Verdi's "Rigoletto" is announced for this evening at the Academy of Music. This opera has always been popular, and with good reason. The dramatic interest in it is never wanting and the music is in the composer's best vein, when he wrote before the modern, or, as it is called, Wagerian school, influenced him to the production of "Aïda." Some of his most taking compositions are *to be found in "Rigoletto," and the famous quartet* stands alone in his works as an effective piece of concerted music. The cast to-night includes Mme. Adini, Miss Cary, Signor Aramburo, Signor Galassi, and Herr Behrens. The *Rigoletto* of Signor Galassi is perhaps the best among the many superb representations by this artist. His acting would alone carry him through the part, but supplemented as it is by his fine singing, the impression left on the hearer is that there is nothing further to be desired. The second appearance of Herr Behrens is worthy of note, and, judging by his success of Monday evening, he will add interest to the performance of the opera.

GENERAL MENTION.

The pleasant little Broadway Opera-house has been remodeled and fitted in the best manner, and is one of the attractive resorts of the City. The entertainment offered is a performance of "Pinafore," by the "Gorman Church Choir Company, from Philadelphia," the same troupe that achieved so much success last season at the Broadway Theatre. Last evening there was a large audience in attendance. There are some excellent points in this representation which entitle the management to more than the usual recognition. The chorus is full and the members seem to be all singers. They do their work well, and are superior to any other chorus thus far heard in "Pinafore." Several of the principal artists may also claim distinction. Chief among these are Miss Emma Henry as *Josephine*, Miss Rutherford as *Buttercup*, and Mr. Donavan as *Ralph*. Mr. De Lange as *Sir Joseph* is amusing, and shows a humorous appreciation of the part.

The fame of the Standard Theatre's representation of "Pinafore" was a matter of tradition at the beginning of this season. Mr. Henderson's present company contains several substitutes for the former favorites at this theatre, but the public seem to take the same interest as before. The opera is tastefully mounted, and in the matter of scenery and stage effects has never been better presented to the New-York public. Mr. Paul as *Sir Joseph Porter* is disappointing, for he cannot sing and is an indifferent actor in the rôle he essays. The unctuous humor and absurdity of the part he fails to appreciate or to give any expression to, and hence he makes it an amateurish and dry affair. The same criticism may apply to several other performers, who show a lack of familiarity with stage business, and are dull and commonplace. The two most successful artists are Miss Estelle Mortimer as *Buttercup* and Miss Jarbeau as *Hebe*, both of whom contribute vivacity and dash to a performance which would otherwise be somewhat tame.

THE MISSING MR. QUICK.

HIS WIFE AT HER DYING MOTHER'S BEDSIDE—BELIEF THAT HE HAS BEEN MURDERED.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—A special dispatch from Zanesville, Ohio, says: "T. H. Quick, of the firm of Quick & Co., New-York grocers, whose mysterious disappearance has been published, was married in this city one year ago to Jennie, daughter of John Stevens, a leading wholesale grocer of this city. Mrs. Quick is now here at the bedside of her mother, who is lying very low. The husband's absence has been kept from her until she saw it this morning in a paper, the family hoping he would turn up all right. She is very much cast down at the terrible news, and besides is in delicate health. Her folks here seem to have no doubt that Quick has been murdered, as he was a very careful and trustworthy man, and was much attached to his wife and child. In conversation to-night, Wheeler Stevens, a brother-in-law of the missing man, said that Quick's business was in good shape, and that he could have no motive for flight, so far as he knew. He has not been seen since the day of the New-York election. Mr. Stevens will go east with Mrs. Quick to-morrow.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.

Detective Rogers, of the Central Office, arrived at a late hour last night from Cincinnati, having in custody Joseph Kronethal, a young man, who had been arrested in that city for a forgery committed here. Kronethal, whose father is a wealthy flour merchant, of the firm of W. Kronethal & Co., of No. 267 East Houston-street, is charged with having induced a companion named Kayton to cash a note for $400, which purported to have been indorsed by his [Kronethal's] uncle, who is also a member of the firm mentioned above. The indorsement on the note proved to be a forgery. Kronethal has been indicted by the Grand Jury. He was locked up in the Central Office last night, and will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day.

A BOOK AGENT'S JOKE.

James Hastings, a book agent, 29 years of age, left the lodging-house, No. 154 Elizabeth-street, last evening, telling a companion, Thomas Sullivan, No. 307 Mott-street, that he was tired of life and was going to drown himself. Sullivan followed Hastings to West-street, and there gave him in charge of an officer of the Eighth Precinct. On being searched at the station-house a letter addressed to his father, S. Hastings, a real estate agent, of No. 870 Broadway, Brooklyn, was found, in which he writes that he is sick, unfortunate, and tired of life, and hints at suicide. Hastings said that the whole thing was a joke, but he was detained at the Prince-Street Police Station.

WHY A MINING STOCK ROSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The rise in Hale and Norcross is based on reports of ore-striking in the cross-cut of the 2,100-foot level. Assays have been made of some of the rock running from $300 to $400 per ton. These assays were made from rock furnished by Superintendent Deidesheimer, and it is not stated whether they represent a fair average, or are selected samples. The stock went up to 23 in the formal session this morning, but subsequently declined to the figures given in the regular quotations, the holders showing a disposition to realize.

CHURCH HARMONY BROKEN

A MORRISTOWN PASTOR'S UNRULY PARISHIONER.

TRIAL OF THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. S. R. OSMAN—THE REV. MR. BOWMAN'S STORY OF HIS EFFORTS TO CURB THE SPIRIT OF DISCORD.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 11.—The special committee of nine, selected by the Rev. Shadrack L. Bowman, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of this town, to try the charges of unchristian conduct preferred against Dr. S. R. Osman, one of his parishioners, began its labors in the vestry of the church this morning. The quarrel over this matter has almost divided the entire town into two opposing factions, which side respectively with the Pastor and the doctor who has offended him, and the church was well filled with spectators when the proceedings began. The committee is presided over by the Rev. George F. Dickinson, of Trinity Church, Newark, and comprises Thomas Crane, F. Oliver, and S. R. Smith, of Mendham; Ellis Parsells, of Green Village; D. Collins, of Roseville; and A. Schenck, John D. Axtell, S. C. Tucker, and J. Frost, of Dr. Bowman's church. For the prosecution of the charges, Stephen B. Ransome, of Jersey City, appeared as counsel of Dr. Bowman, while the defense of Dr. Osman was conducted by Attorney J. C. Allen, of Hackettstown. The entire day was consumed in the examination of only seven witnesses, and as Dr. Bowman claims to have 24, and the defense expect to call about 50 more, the trial of the case bids fair to consume some time, and develop a great deal of unpleasant history. Of course, the gossips of Morristown are in their glory, but the earnest Christians of the place sincerely deprecate the occurrences which have made the trial apparently a necessity.

The greater part of to-day's session, which lasted until 5:30 in the afternoon, was taken up with the *testimony of Dr. Bowman, who told the story of his* trouble with his unruly parishioner from its beginning until the present time. The Pastor is a tall, well-built man, with rather stern eyes. He wears spectacles, which add to the hardness of his features. That he is not a man to be trifled with, is shown in every line of his face. Dr. Osman is a small, wiry man, with a face covered by sandy whiskers. He is the very opposite of Dr. Bowman, and walks with a quick nervous step. The story of Dr. Bowman is that he came to Morristown and took charge of the Methodist Episcopal church some time in April last. He was told of Dr. Osman's peculiarities, and advised to look out for him, as he had made trouble for the two preceding Pastors. He determined to go with him hand in hand in the saving of souls so long as duty and principle would justify, but no longer. Soon after the Pastor appeared in Morristown, Osman entered his study, with two petitions which he wanted Mr. Bowman to sign, recommending him to the Sunday-school Superintendent as a teacher. Mr. Bowman refused to sign the papers, saying, "I am here as the Pastor of this church, and not as the agent of any party in it. You can't use me, Sir." Upon this Osman became very angry, and said some hard things to his Pastor, among others, "Yes, I see how it is! The man who says sharp things in his pulpit, and then takes them back again in private, never amounts to anything anyway." He then, according to the Pastor's story, began to plot to create dissensions in the church. *In August Mr. Bowman removed the Doctor from his* position as class teacher of the Friday evening meetings. Before taking this step, he had remonstrated *with and attempted* to discipline him. On one occasion he went to Osman's office, taking with him two of the brethren as witnesses. He said to Osman: *"The Church is aggrieved, and I am aggrieved, at* the course which you are pursuing. Won't *you be persuaded to stop?"* "What!" he answered, "stop serving my God!" The Pastor told him that he was serving the devil, and again *appealed to him, but he made no answer.* Then Mr. Bowman said, "Well, Doctor, it becomes my painful duty to remove you for your evil deeds and words, and I am now going to proceed and administer discipline." In response to this the Doctor said, "Let us pray," and dropped on his knees, receiving his discipline in that position. He was not in the least humiliated, Mr. Bowman said, either on this occasion or any other. Scenes of this kind between the two men were of frequent occurrence, and finally Mr. Bowman felt called upon to exert his authority, and remove him from the leadership of the Friday evening class-meeting, where he was doing great harm to the church.

The immediate cause of the removal, which has ended in bringing about this trial, was a violent address which Osman made to his class one evening early in August, in which he tried to set the poorer members of the church against the wealthier ones. The windows were open, and the Pastor accidentally overheard this address. "I heard him say," was the testimony, "these words: 'Brethren, I know that we are shoved aside in this church because we are poor!' That sentence settled the whole question of his leadership, and I determined to remove him at once from the position which he was abusing. After making this remark he picked out several passages from the Bible exalting the poor over the rich, and his running comments on them were very violent. He concluded, 'Let us thank God, brethren, that we are poor!' I suppose this harangue lasted 10 or 15 minutes, and is was followed by remarks of different members, all of whom took their key-note from him. I was shocked and inexpressibly grieved, but I did my duty, and removed him within two or three weeks. Then I demanded his class-book, and he refused to give it to me. He subsequently furnished me with a list of the names, but he holds the book to this day. After removing him I gave a pastoral reason for my action to the class, as a conciliatory measure. Dr. Osman was present. I led the class myself, and made the explanation just before dismissing it. After the meeting a messenger came to me from the Doctor, asking if he would be permitted to make a counter-statement. I sent back word, no; that I had made a pastoral explanation, and no counter-statements were in order in this church. Dr. Osman then jumped up on one of the seats, and making several misquotations, exclaimed in a loud voice, 'This church don't belong to Dr. Bowman any more than it does to me!' He appealed to the congregation to support him against their Pastor, and finally made threats against me. He said I had blasted his reputation, but I hadn't seen the end of this trouble yet. I want it understood that I forgive Mr. Osman here now before you all, though he hasn't had the manliness to come to me and ask forgiveness."

The result of Dr. Osman's removal was that he organized a meeting of his own, took a great number of his class with him, and seriously injured the church by holding his meetings on the same evening (Friday) and at the same hours on Sunday as those held by the Pastor. This, it is claimed, is a direct violation of the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after Mr. Bowman closed his testimony, the day was passed in efforts to show that Dr. Osman was really the leader of the opposition meetings. It was found no easy matter to prove. The witnesses called were mostly members of the Doctor's class, who had seceded with him, and were unwilling to testify to anything which could aid the prosecution. They refused to admit that the Doctor "led" the meetings, although he was "pretty generally around." They insisted that the meetings were under the auspices of the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Christian Association," and that Dr. Osman attended them, as any person had the right to do. The examination of these witnesses was very tedious, and much time was lost in vain attempts to extract from them the one fact that the popular Doctor was officially connected with the meetings in any other sense than that he was a member of the Christian Association under whose authority they were held. Malachi C. Allen denied point-blank that he had ever told anybody that Osman had threatened to "lead the class out of the church if he couldn't lead it in," but upon being charged by his Pastor with having told it to him, he said that what he did say was, that if Osman kept up his meetings many of the class would probably go with him. That was his opinion, as is was of a great many others, who thought that Osman had not been treated right.

"Now, Mr. Allen," said Mr. Ransom, "tell us who did lead these meetings, if Dr. Osman did not."

"God led them," was the instant response.

"And Dr. Osman is His lieutenant, I suppose."

"Well, yes; he was most always to the front."

The Rev. Solomon Parsons, of Newark, said that he had seen a letter written by Osman to the President of the Christian Association, asking him to come up and assist in the meetings, and then Dr. D. R. Bartine, a former Pastor of the church, was put on the stand to testify as to Osman's treatment of him during his pastorate. "It was scurvy, insulting, unjust, unkind, and unchristianlike," said the old gentleman, vehemently. He then told how Osman had imagined at one time that a remark from the pulpit was leveled at him, and on meeting his Pastor in the street he talked so loud and insultingly that a crowd gathered around them as if they were prize-fighters. "Dr. Osman," the clergyman said in conclusion, "I consider to be a first-class dentist, but he is a very poor Methodist." After this sally, which provoked much laughter, the proceedings were adjourned until to-morrow morning.

MR. BAYARD ON THE SOUTH.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, has expressed his views upon the present condition of politics in a long interview with a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*. Concerning the South, he says: "The South does not need legislation; the South needs sympathy and respect. In my judgment, what they need is a realizing sense that they are safely and securely within the Union, bound up in its destinies, in which they are to share the blessings as well as the burdens; but that they are not to be in the Union except upon terms thoroughly consistent with their self-respect. Everything is gained by appealing to all that is higher and better among them, and to cease this spirit of domination and constant expressions of self-conscious superiority, sending men down there to see that the trials are conducted as they think they ought to be, telling them they are on trial, and all that sort of thing. No such spirit ought to exist, and I would not treat this Union as an experiment. I would treat it as a fixed fact that they are in the Union and are going to stay there; that they are going to be part of our people and part of the Government, and not only expect them to sustain and help it, but make that part of the country a source of strength to the whole. I want the people of the South to feel that they are a respected and essential portion of this Union, and they cannot be anything else. Now, in order to do that, we must make their position in the Union one of honor in the first place, and then, if they fall away from that, it must be their own disgrace; but the honorable recognition must precede the other, and that they have not had yet at the hands of the Republican Party. The people of the Northern States, whose representatives want to make a solid North, if they are wise, must see that the South must be to them one of two thing—a source of weakness or a source of strength; but their present course and their present feeling is calculated to make the South a second Ireland."

CRIMINALS AND THEIR OFFENSES.

CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Santa Rosa says that J. G. Hill was killed on Saturday night, and Hamilton Litton wounded, at Forestville, in a disturbance between Hill and a family named Travis, growing out of alleged slanderous remarks made by Hill against a Miss Travis. The Travis boys are in jail at Santa Rosa.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Special Agent Newcomb's investigation into the accounts of Clerk Ambrose, of the United States court, daily reveals increased peculations. Yesterday Mr. Newcomb found that in 10 cases Ambrose had collected $228 as a percentage, not charged in the cost bills or his emolument returns. In all applications for the admission of attorneys $10 is collected, but was never accounted for by Ambrose. In two patent cases, appealed to the United States Supreme Court, he cut out printed leaves of the attorneys' briefs, pasted a proper certificate to them, and charged $750 in each case. Objection being made to this, he reduced the bill to $500 each, which was paid, but no entry thereof appears in the emolument return. If the briefs had been copied in full, the costs would not have amounted to $400. Special Agent G. K. Chase, of the Department of Justice, is on his way here to aid Mr. Newcomb in his investigation.

Revelations to-day indicate that the difference between Clerk Ambrose's receipts and emoluments and his returns will reach $100,000. A deputy clerk has admitted that Ambrose had an arrangement with the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, which brought numerous suits for infringements of its patents, whereby, when a suit went against that company, the costs were only $15, while defendants had to pay $60 or more when judgments were rendered against them. Inspection of papers confirmed this *statement*.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 11.—A committee recently appointed to investigate the books and accounts of A. B. Root, ex-Secretary and Treasurer of the Berkshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of this place, reports that Root, during the past two years, as appears from the books, has appropriated to his own use about $4,500 of the company's funds, and that unsettled accounts with agents may increase the deficiency to $6,000. Root had no apparent plan of pilfering, but simply used the income of the office for personal expenses, neglecting to balance his books.

SALISBURY, Md., Nov. 11.—William H. Farrington, recently elected County Commissioner of Wicomico County, was shot and instantly killed to-day by J. Wesley Turpin during a quarrel. Both men were farmers, and resided near Quantico, about nine miles from here. There is said to have been an old feud between them. Turpin has not yet been arrested.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 11.—The testimony in the Zechman murder trial was closed to-day. Several witnesses were called by the defense to attack the reputation of Wise for truth, and the Commonwealth called several in rebuttal. This afternoon the argument by counsel was commenced and will be closed by the Commonwealth to-morrow morning, when the case will be given to the jury.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 11.—Edward C. Palmer, late President of the Louisiana Savings Bank, was arrested to-day upon two indictments by the Grand Jury, one charging him with embezzlement in June, 1879, of $47,437 of money belonging to the bank or depositors therein; the other with publishing false reports and willfully concealing facts as to the condition of the bank, to deceive the public, on May 6, 1879. Mr. Palmer has been imprisoned in *default of $40,000 bail.* He declares that his arrest is an outrage caused by hatred, jealousy, and spite, and that he is glad that it is now impossible to prevent an impartial investigation, whereby his enemies will be exposed.

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 11.—*A gang of masked* thieves last night obtained admittance to the residence of the Cashier of the National Bank at Germantown, and forced him to accompany them to the bank and open the doors. They then broke into a store adjoining the bank and obtained the key to the vault. They opened the outer door of the safe, but were unable to get into the money-drawer, which contained $75,000 in bonds and money, it being burglar proof and secured by a time lock. The robbers being foiled, secured what they could from the cashier, two watches, some jewelry, and a small amount of money. No trace of them has been obtained.

THE NEW-JERSEY EXCISE LAW.

ACQUITTAL OF DR. KINMOUTH—A DEFEAT FOR THE TEMPERANCE MEN.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 11.—The trial of Dr. Hugh S. Kinmouth, a wealthy physician of Asbury Park, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house—the technical term for selling liquor without license—was continued to-day. The complainant in the case is James A. Bradley, temperance Mayor of Asbury Park. Dr. Kinmouth is a total abstinence man. The State claimed that he dispensed liquor at his drug store without prescriptions, while the Doctor, on the stand, swore that he only gave liquor on prescriptions signed by reputable physicians or to persons seeking medical advice. The defense proved by Dr. Kinmouth himself and his clerk, Mr. Wolley, that Mayor Bradley had liquor prescribed for him, the Doctor swearing that Mr. Bradley came into the drug store one day and said he felt unwell, and asked Kinmouth's advice what to take. Kinmouth recommended a little brandy, which the temperance Mayor took. In rebuttal, Mayor Bradley denied this.

Gen. Charles Haight made an argument for Kinmouth to the jury. Senator and ex-Judge George Beekman, employed by Bradley to assist the State Prosecutor, summed up for the State. At 6 o'clock Judge Walling had finished his charge—a fair and impartial one—and the case went to the jury.

No trial probably ever took place in Monmouth County that caused so much interest, Bradley and Kinmouth being the best-known men in the county. It was the first case of the kind ever tried in New-Jersey. The jury, after one hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict of acquittal of Dr. Kinmouth. Mayor Bradley and the temperance people of Asbury Park are surprised at the verdict. Dr. Kinmouth's friends are burning bonfires and parading with a band of music in exultation at his acquittal.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

The incoming sailing-vessels continue to bring reports of violent gales on the North Atlantic during the past few weeks. Capt. Petrina, of the Austrian bark Esempo, from Dundee, says that on Oct. 12 a seaman named A. Budenich was sent out on the jib-boom to assist in furling one of the head-sails. Losing his hold the sailor fell overboard, and although the crew did the utmost that lay in their power to assist him, he sank out of sight, and was drowned. The bark was caught in a hurricane on Oct. 29 in latitude 41° and longitude 60°. A very heavy sea was on, and when the vessel rolled she shipped a great deal of water. The wind first came from the south-west, and then veered round to the north-west, and was very violent, blowing away several sails before they could be furled. The hurricane lasted 16 hours. The bark Donald Ferguson arrived from Java yesterday. During the night of Oct. 20 the lookout reported a dark object, which appeared to be the wreck of a large vessel, floating bottom upward in the water. There was not light enough by which to make out what it was with any certainty. Capt. Ross did not think it worth while to lower a boat and examine further. The supposed wreck was in latitude 32° and longitude 64°. Bermuda was passed on the 28th, and a heavy southerly gale then set in, and lasted until the following day. Northerly winds were met with during the remainder of the voyage. Capt. Lucovitch, of the Austrian bark Speranza, which arrived from Trieste yesterday, says that on Nov. 1, while off Sable Island he sighted a small vessel of about 100 tons which had been dismasted. She was not flying a signal of distress, and her name could not be made out. The Italian bark Nicola, which arrived from Hull yesterday, spoke the Italian bark Ansonia on the 2d in latitude 30° and longitude 73°. The latter vessel was bound from Leghorn for this port, and was already 71 days out. She had then 600 miles to make before she could reach Sandy Hook, and the wind, since she was seen by the Nicola, has been generally unfavorable for her. The bark Frank, Capt. Wallace, from Dunkirk, encountered a hurricane of four hours' duration off Sable Island on the 29th. Everything had been furled with the exception of the lower top-sails and these were blown away during the most violent portion of the storm. The ship Donald McKay, from Bremen, was 48 days on the passage, the last 22 of which have been passed on this side of the Banks. Heavy gales from the west and north-west were experienced, and a number of sails were lost and split. A violent hurricane, which lasted for eight hours, was met with on Oct. 24, off George's Shoals, by the Austrian bark Carmella, which arrived from Bristol yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The British bark Zoreva, Hunter, from Portland, Oregon, for Cork, with wheat, put in here to-day leaking. She jettisoned 30 tons of her cargo.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The British steamer Milanese, Capt. Dewdney, from Boston, Oct. 26, for this port, is at Gravesend, with a hole in her port bow, having been in collision last night, off Dungeness, with the Norwegian ship Bokhara, Capt. Larsen, from Antwerp. The latter sank, but all hands on board were saved.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The bark Harry Bailey, of St. John, New-Brunswick, is reported ashore on Watts Island Bar, between Pokomoke and Tangier Sounds, Chesapeake Bay. The bark is in ballast, and is being lightered. She will probably get off at high tide.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—About 25 or 30 officers and invited guests have gone from here to Chicago to attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee and the reception to Gen. Grant. Among them are Gen. Hickenlooper, Col. L. M. Dayton, Gen. Force, the Hon. Alphonso Taft, Richard Smith, and Col. Moulton. Several ladies are with the party.

PLAYING THE NEW GAME

THE COLLENDER BILLIARD TOURNAMENT OPENED.

EUGENE CARTER'S FINE STRUGGLE WITH CHAMPION JACOB SCHAEFER—ALBERT GARNIER DEFEATS MAURICE DALY.

The Collender Billiard Tournament was opened last evening in Tammany Hall in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and introduced to the public for the first time the new "Champion's Game," invented for the purpose of restricting unlimited "rail-nursing," which became a tiresome feature of the old French carom game, when played by experts. As stated in Monday's TIMES, the improvement is effected by the introduction of four "balk" lines in each corner of the table, cutting off 28 inches of the nursing surface of the short rails, and 56 inches of the long rails. There are to be five prizes awarded to the five "honor men" in the contests, and the winner of the first prize carries off the championship trophy. This is a handsome specimen of artistic work in the shape of a medal, suspended from a cross-piece representing a miniature imperial billiard-table, made of gold, enameled at the top with green, to represent the cloth. The medal itself is a gold sunburst, with a prettily-designed centre-piece. This contains a gold billiard-ball, enameled with red and white and encircled with a gold band set with diamonds and rubies. Around the centre-piece is another band, bearing the inscription "Champion at the Champion Game," and beneath it are a series of tiny golden cues arranged in a circle. The players chosen to exhibit the features of the improved game last evening were Messrs. Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly, Jacob Schaefer, champion of the world, and Eugene Carter. The selection seemed a commendable one, being calculated to enable the spectators to see both styles of play, Carter and Garnier being exponents of "open-table play," while Schaefer and Daly were considered likely to illustrate how "nursing" could still be maintained to a considerable extent notwithstanding the presence of the restrictive "balk" lines. The play during the evening, however, indicated unmistakably that the new game was difficult.

The hall was fitted with seats in amphitheatre style, and in the open space, *within easy view of* the spectators from all points, was placed a new 5 by 10 "combination cushion" table, lighted with a chandelier, whose double jets brilliantly lighted its bright green surface. At 8:09 o'clock Garnier, in full evening dress, and his opponent, Maurice Daly, strung for lead. Garnier won, chose the spot ball, scored from the "lay-off," and made 7 caroms, to which Daly responded with a zero. It took the experts some time to warm to their work, and the play, though pretty at times, realized meagre figures for either player, until the fifth inning, when Garnier began to nurse on the bottom rail for a minute or two. He retired, after counting 30, on a "kiss shot." The leather of Daly's cue was treacherous, and he made several "miscues." In his seventh inning, however, he began to play gracefully and well, both on the rail and open table, and gathered 51 before he retired, and two innings later made an equally pretty run of 43, scored mainly on the open table. He had now passed one-third of the game, and was over 40 ahead of his adversary, who, though swinging his cue with his accustomed grace, was exhibiting extremely poor form, and did not turn the score-string until his sixteenth inning. Both players seemed to experience the difficulties of the game, and Garnier was gradually growing nettled over his meagre counting. He finally took off his coat, impatiently, and at once displayed some of his old brilliancy of play. He earned but 22, however, and his opponent made a splendid "bank" shot and then slipped up, giving him another opportunity, which he failed to take advantage of. For a long time the play was poor, but the scores were close together, Garnier's being 158 to Daly's 161. Garnier suddenly introduced a neatly-played run of 43 in his twenty-ninth inning, and turned the 100-point string a second time, leading his adversary a few points. Both men were often left shots so difficult as to puzzle them, and keep them for some time lost in the study of adverse positions. They had been playing nearly two hours before Daly turned his second hundred, *and in the meantime Garnier had been slowly* increasing his lead, until at the close of his thirty-third inning he was over 50 ahead of Daly, who looked with an expression of disgust at the tip of his refractory cue, which appeared to be unmanageable, and made mis-strokes with exasperating frequency. Garnier was, on the other hand, playing with ever-increasing confidence, and running quickly toward victory, and playing skillfully. Daly could not retrieve lost ground, and in his thirty-ninth inning Garnier made 9 brilliant shots and closed his 300 points, beating Daly 61 points. Appended is the score:

Garnier—7, 3, 11, 12, 30, 1, 0, 0, 8, 16, 1, 0, 4, 2, 22, 2, 1, 0, 2, 26, 3, 0, 10, 1, 5, 0, 0, 43, 3, 9, 18, 23, 7, 3, 1, 22, 4, 9—300.

Daly—0, 1, 12, 1, 5, 1, 51, 7, 1, 43, 0, 0, 1, 5, 9, 2, 1, 7, 4, 1, 1, 0, 3, 1, 4, 10, 0, 1, 19, 5, 0, 5, 0, 14, 0, 21, 3, 0—239.

Winner's average, 7 27-39; loser's, 6 11-38. Best runs—Garnier, 43, 30; Daly, 51, 43. Time of game—Two hours 10 minutes. Referee—Budd Scofield. Marker—E. Wilmarth.

At 10:18 Schaefer and Carter crossed cues in the second game of the evening, the lead in which Carter won, and scored 11. Schaefer made 6, Carter missed, and then the champion began to swing his cue with his inimitable grace of movement and skillfulness of stroke, "nursing" on the short rail with as much freedom as though the game were the old, unrestricted French carom. Back and forward they rolled as if charmed, while the player scored carom after carom with rapidity, until he met with an unlucky kiss through carelessness, and retired. He had counted 83 caroms in 9 minutes and 23 seconds, and given the spectators a very fine exhibition of speed. Carter followed this with a superbly-played run on the open table which netted him 69 points, and showed him to be in admirable form as far as that style of play was concerned. He was often applauded, and the cheers were merited, for he played better than the champion. The balls froze once, and, taking his option of two courses, he ordered them to be spotted, and then counted, bringing down a fresh storm of plaudits from the spectators. He sat down after counting 69, amid hearty congratulations. The champion made only 3, and Carter responded with 1. Schaefer then missed a position shot after scoring 6, and his adversary took prompt advantage of it, and began to "nurse" on the long rail. While the spectators watched in spell-bound interest, he chimed 50, and reached the back line. Then he started to blow away an obstruction, when Schaefer jumped to his feet and instantly claimed a "foul" under the rule providing that the referee alone must remove all obstructions from the table. Mr. Scofield decided that as Carter had merely made a movement to remove the obstruction, without executing it, he was entitled to continue play, and, amid cheers, the expert did continue to play, and very strongly at that. Indeed, his "round-the-table play" was little less than marvelous in its accuracy. He added 71 to his score before he stopped, and turned the string 59 ahead of the champion, who had seemingly broken up badly. Carter rapidly put in another run of 34, but left Schaefer position on the rail. The champion was not slow to take advantage of it to begin another series of rapid "nurse" caroms, and close the gap between the two scores, playing with great delicacy and returning confidence. He turned the balls to the long rail after some "open-table" play and "nursed" slower, and with more care, but soon resumed "open-table" play of a first-class order. He slipped up after counting 84, and, amid a loud burst of hand-clapping, the marker announced the scores even at 191 points. The interest in the contest was now at its highest pitch, with both players exhibiting remarkable self-possession. The balls "froze" on Carter again some time later, and once more he asked to have them "spotted," and scored from the "string." He sat down with a score of 202, smiling to himself at the chagrin of the book-makers, who, in a bar-room, below the hall, had figured for the champion to beat him 100 points. Schaefer turned his 200 points an instant later, and slipped up after counting 5 points. Carter took the balls and began to forge rapidly ahead, when he made a "massé" on his thirty-sixth shot and failed to drive one of the object balls out of the "interdicted" spaces. Having thus made two shots within the lines, he was compelled to retire under the rules, with 35 caroms only to his credit. Schaefer made 30 off the "leave," and through the medium of a very questionable decision of the referee, and followed it with 10 caroms, gaining a lead of 1 carom on his adversary. In the succeeding inning he played with great brilliancy and daring, until he gained position on the short rail, when he began to nurse, holding the cue over his chest and in other difficult positions. He had only 60 to go, and he had made 50 of them on a short rail before he got within the "balk" line, when he made 10 and won the game. His victory, however, was largely owing to a decision that a "miss" by Schaefer which was witnessed by at least a dozen good judges, was a counting stroke. It aroused a deal of quiet indignation, although Carter himself accepted it gracefully. As it was, Schaefer had to play his very best to win, even after the advantage gained by the decision. Of course, Schaefer was not to be blamed for thus taking the chance given him at a critical stage of the game. Appended is the score:

Schaefer—6, 83, 0, 3, 6, 3, 1, 84, 6, 4, 5, 30, 10, 60—300.
Carter—11, 0, 5, 69, 71, 0, 34, 0, 4, 6, 35, 2, 1—248.
Winner's Average—21 3-7; loser's, 18 4-7.
Best Runs—Schaefer, 83, 84, 60; Carter, 69, 71, 35.
Time of Game—One hour and sixteen minutes.
Referee, Budd Scofield; marker, E. Wilmarth.

This afternoon Carter will play A. P. Rudolphe, and this evening William Sexton will play Randolph Heiser, and George Slosson will meet Daly, who defeated him in the late Brunswick tournament.

HANLAN AND HIS RIVALS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 11.—Besides having telegraphed to England that he is prepared to defend his possession of the *Sportsman* Challenge Cup against either Elliot or Boyd, Hanlan has received some very flattering offers to go to Australia and row Trickett. One is from R. W. Cameron, American Commissioner at the Sydney Exhibition, who offers to have the champion's expenses thither paid and to introduce him to the right persons to make all necessary arrangements. Hanlan has been obliged to decline this very friendly and generous offer for the present. Another gentleman has expressed his willingness to pay all expenses and accompany the champion to Australia at any moment he decides upon going. In the meantime it looks as though the new race with Courtney would be arranged, and friends will meet this week to draw up the articles.

Hanlan, this evening, sent a telegram to Mr. Blaikie, announcing his willingness to meet him and Courtney at Rochester on any day appointed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Courtney sent the following dispatch to Referee Blaikie this evening: "According to your suggestion I will meet you and Hanlan at any time you will name, to make articles for a race. Advise at as early a date as possible." Mr. Blaikie's explanation in regard to the delay of Hanlan's acceptance is entirely satisfactory to Courtney, and he stands ready to sign the articles for a race as soon as they can be prepared.

CHECK TO ROMANIST AGGRESSION

THE HOLYOKE HACKMAN GIVEN A VERDICT FOR $3,433—POINTS OF THE JUDGES.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 11.

The suit of Joseph Parker, a Holyoke hackman, against the Rev. Andre B. Dufresne, the priest of the French Catholic Church in that city, for $10,000 damages, on the ground that the defendant used his ecclesiastical authority to break up the plaintiff's business, resulted yesterday in a verdict of $3,433 for the plaintiff. The jury were out only an hour or so. It is said that while they were out, efforts were made by the defense to settle the suit, to prevent the decision going upon record. It will go to the Supreme Court upon exceptions. The facts in the case were not of so much importance as its extreme novelty, and the ruling of Judge Bacon concerning the Massachusetts law applicable to it. The Church and the State being legally independent in this country, the broad question was whether ecclesiastical discipline can be carried so far as to interfere with a man's civil rights.

The facts at issue were simple and in great measure acknowledged by both parties. Parker was a hackman at Holyoke in December, 1875, when Father Chiniquy, a French Catholic priest who had been converted to Protestantism, came to Holyoke to lecture about his change of creed. Of course, he was obnoxious to the Romanist clergymen, who warned their people against attending Chiniquy's services. When it came to Father Dufresne's ears that a number of his parish had heard the renegade, he called upon them to give him their names. Later it appeared that Parker attended the services and did not acknowledge his error, and he was excommunicated from the Church. Then, according to the plaintiff's declaration, the priest "fraudulently, willfully, violently, and maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff in his business," spoke "to a large number of people assembled in his meeting-house" as follows: "I forbid any person belonging to this church having or using any hacks belonging to that hackman that has been to Chiniquy's church; and, if you do employ him, I shall *turn you out of the church;" also, on another occasion,* he said to a larger company: "If anybody hires the hacks of that man that goes to Chiniquy's church I will turn him out of the church;" also, at yet another time, the priest did "hinder, deter, and interfere with the plaintiff in the free exercise of his business," as follows: "I forbid any of my congregation from employing any hacks of that man that goes to hear Chiniquy preach, and if they do I shall turn them out of the church. If you do hire that man I shall not baptize your children, attend your funerals, or marry you." The declaration further says that a certain funeral party went to the church with Parker's carriages, and the priest turned them away, saying, "When you know better than to come in those hacks I will do your work, and not before;" and that the priest also said to his parish, "I forbid all members of this church from hiring the hacks or carriages of Joseph Parker, or using them, on the pains of excommunication from this church." To this declaration Dufresne made answer that if it should appear that he uttered the words alleged, such acts "were committed in the proper exercise of his priestly duties and authority as a duly settled and installed Pastor of the French Roman Catholic Church, of which the plaintiff was a member," and he denied that they were uttered unlawfully or maliciously to injure the plaintiff's business, "but in the lawful exercise of his authority aforesaid, and for the proper regulation and discipline of his said church and the congregation worshiping therein, and by the authority and assent of his ecclesiastical superior, and in the proper discharge of his duties and functions." The case was brought into court last March, and continued to allow the plaintiff to amend his declaration, which was done by annexing a long schedule of persons who, he claimed, were intimidated from dealing with him. A long array of witnesses testified in behalf of both parties as to the facts alleged and the amount or absence of damage.

Judge Bacon's charge, yesterday morning, covered *the law of the case as follows*: "This case rests upon the principle of law by which a man has a remedy if another interferes with his lawful business by fraud or by threats and intimidation, and so injures it. The changes in the course of trade or of travel, or the competition of those who are engaged in the same trade, may absolutely ruin a man's occupation, and deprive him of the means of gaining a livelihood. In such cases there is no remedy. But it is not lawful for a man to interfere with another's business by fraud, or by threats and intimidation against those who trade with him. Any person who is deprived of his livelihood by such threats has a remedy against the party who makes them. If you are keeping a store and a man threatens your customers with injury of some kind, and so frightens them that they dare not trade with you, he lays himself liable to an action. Now, this is a case in which there may be some feeling. You are to try this case not as members of any particular communion, but as American citizens under a solemn oath to do that which is right between the parties, irrespective of the communion to which you belong. The verdict should rest solely upon the law as given to you by the court and the evidence in the case. It being admitted that the plaintiff was engaged in the business of using hacks in the City of Holyoke, the question is whether the defendant wrongfully and maliciously interfered with that business by threats and intimidation of any one, so as to prevent the customers of the plaintiff from hiring hacks of him. It is alleged that he did this by the use of certain language, which is set out in the declaration. The jury must find, in the first place, by a fair preponderance of evidence, that he did use the words set out in the counts, or some one of them. The material part of them is that which relates to a threat, or what the plaintiff construes as a threat, to those who employed him. That must be proved before you can find for the plaintiff. And you must remember that the evidence of the defendant and his witnesses was that he only threatened those who used the plaintiff for church purposes. The plaintiff must not only prove his allegations as to threats, but must satisfy you that the declarations of the defendant were made to deter his customers from employing him. Not only that, but the defendants must have uttered them not only as threats, but maliciously, either in fact or in law. If he uttered them as expressions of ill-feeling or spite toward the plaintiff, that would be malice in fact, although he may have had an idea in his mind that his ecclesiastical position required him to interfere with the plaintiff's business. If, however, he had no malice in fact, but uttered these declarations without justifiable cause, and they were of a nature tending to injure the plaintiff, then he would have malice in law. It would be no excuse for him that he believed it to be his duty, if he did utter what is, in fact, unjustifiable, what is injurious to this plaintiff, that he had an idea that his ecclesiastical authority authorized him to do it. There is no ecclesiastical authority to be recognized under our Government which allows a wanton and unreasonable interference with a man's private business, not connected with the Church from which he has been excommunicated. Our institutions and our law recognize no such power. The Church may excommunicate him, but they must not pursue him further and interfere with his private business. If they do that they do a wrongful act. It is no justification for such acts that he has been excommunicated from the Church. In other words, our laws do not allow any ecclesiastical authority to interdict a man from pursuing his ordinary business, or prevent even the members of the same denomination from which he has been excommunicated to deal with him. I am disposed to rule, so far as this case is concerned, a matter which is not wholly free from doubt, that if the defendant only forbade the customers of this man from employing him to bring them to church to take some part in the proceedings and offices of the Church, then the plaintiff cannot recover. In short, there must be threats—threats uttered to the customers of the plaintiff; these threats must have been uttered maliciously in fact or in law; they must have taken effect and prevented the customers of the plaintiff from employing him, and so they must have had an effect to injure the plaintiff in his lawful and laudable business. If the defendant did all these things, the plaintiff is entitled to recover."

A long list of desired rulings was offered to the court by Mr. Knowlton for the defense, but all but one were declined. That was that intent to injure the plaintiff's business must be shown. In response to one of them, Judge Bacon took occasion to reiterate that if any ecclesiastical authority in this country undertakes to interfere with a man's business, after he has been excommunicated, it is a wrongful act. No matter what his intent is, that is no justification.

COAL FAMINE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—In view of a possible coal famine, the Board of Councilmen to-day appointed a committee to inquire whether the city has power in such an emergency to use its funds to buy coal and sell at cost to relieve the distress.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

A STEAM-SHIP SUNK AT SEA; CRASHING INTO AN ICEBERG; LOSS OF A WHALING SCHOONER. RESULTS OF THE ELECTION; STRIKING AT UNSECTARIAN SCHOOLS; THE HAYDEN TRIAL. SENATOR CHANDLER'S FUNERAL; PROGRESS IN ASTRONOMY; QUEER SPIRITS AT WORK. LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD; EDITORIAL ARTICLES UPON CURRENT TOPICS. AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: MANAGEMENT OF MANURE IN WINTER; SUCCESS IN FARMING; ICE-HOUSES; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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MARRIED.

BLAGDEN—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, in the Madison-Square Church, by the Rev. Geo. W. Blagden, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., JULIA GOODMAN, only daughter of the late Luther C. Clark, to SAMUEL PHILLIPS BLAGDEN.

KNOX—REID.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 102 Willow-st., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Samuel S. Mitchell, D. D., assisted by the Rev. James H. Mason Knox, D. D., JOHN MASON KNOX, Jr., of New-York, and MARIA SPEIR REID, daughter of Aaron L. Reid, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At the residence of his sister, near Bloomsbury, G. A. ANDERSON, of Trenton, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 9.

CARMICK.—On Monday evening, Nov. 10, ADA, wife of Edward H. Carmick.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 29 West 21st-st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

CLUTE.—Entered into rest, Sunday evening, Nov. 9, JOHN D. CLUTE, in his 86th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 44 Park-av., on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

DAYTON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31, 1879, CHARLES M. DAYTON, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Dayton, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

DUBA.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, ELIZABETH DUBA, wife of John Duba, aged 62 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Mount Vernon, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

FOLEY.—Suddenly, at her late residence, No. 20 East 73d-st., at 2 o'clock on Monday morning, 10th inst., ELIZABETH A., *wife of John Foley, in the 29th year of* her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Lawrence's Church, 84th-st., near Madison-av., where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul.

LYON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 10, 1879, ELIZA H., wife of William S. Lyon, and daughter of Joseph A. and the late Ann Frances Dudley, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral service at residence of her father, No. 6 West 129th-st., on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

McCOOK.—At New-Lisbon, Ohio, on Monday, Nov. 10, 1879, MARTHA LATIMER, widow of Daniel McCook, in the 78th year of her age.

NEAFIE.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 11, LOTTIE MAY, youngest daughter of Henry P. Neafie, aged 14 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 1:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 132 Lexington-av., Brooklyn. Interment at Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 13.

SCHELL.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, 1879, at his late residence, No. 22 West 21st-st., in this City, RICHARD SCHELL, in the 70th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Rhinebeck, N. Y., for interment.

TALCOTT.—In Danbury, Conn., Nov. 10, 1879, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry C. Ryder, Esq., Deacon SAMUEL TALCOTT, in the 92d year of his age.

Interment in Gilead, Conn.

THORN.—At his residence, Millbrook, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1879, Dr. JOHN S. THORN, in the 59th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 13th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TILESTON.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, of pneumonia, MARY, wife of the late Thomas Tileston, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 2 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
THIS WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, at Clinton Hall. Now on exhibition
LIBRARY OF THE LATE PROF. GEO. C. ANTHON.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.,
To close consignments and advances, including two fine and characteristic specimens by Thos. Cole, "Franconia Notch," White Mountains, and "Tivoli Falls and Castle," Italy, now on view at Clinton Hall.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at Clinton Hall, private library, comprising a large collection of standard works.

ASAHEL MINERAL SPRING WATER OR DEATH!—A lady was treated by physicians in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other European cities 18 months to cure chronic inflammation of the bladder, terminating in Bright's disease of the kidneys and dropsy. They prescribed all the reputable mineral spring waters during their treatment. The lady returned to New-York and employed our medical Professors, with other mineral waters, for months without relief, and then commenced the ASAHEL water, without other treatment, and was cured in less than a month. As this is a type case presented daily, deaths should certainly be prevented by the use of such a wonderful natural preparation in dropsy, gravel, stone, Bright's disease, diabetes, and bladder diseases. Urinary analysis, physician's advice, and book free at No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 15, 1879, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12:30 P. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Nevada, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 1 P. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M. for France direct, by steam-ship France, via Havre; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for France, Germany, &c., by steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed;) on Saturday at 3 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship City of Berlin, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed;) and at 3 A. M. for Scotland direct by steam-ship Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Neckar, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Nov. 10. The mails for Belize (via New-Orleans) leave New-York Nov. 11. The mails for Hayti, Jamaica, and Maracaibo leave New-York Nov. 13. The mails for Havana leave New-York Nov. 13 and 15. The mails for Hayti and Colombia leave New-York Nov. 14. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Nov. 14. The mails for Mexico leave New-York Nov. 15. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York Nov. 15. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Nov. 24. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Dec. 6.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1879.

GAS-FIXTURES.
NEW PATTERNS, ORIGINAL DESIGNS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ARCHER & PANCOAST M'F'G. CO.,
67 Greene-st., & 68, 70, & 72 Wooster-st., above Broome-st. Broadway cars pass the door.

THE CELEBRATED
OLD CLUB-HOUSE WHISKEY,
So highly appreciated by connoisseurs and invalids, is sold exclusively by
MACY & JENKINS,
NO. 67 LIBERTY-ST.

GAS-FIXTURES.
PORCELAIN LAMPS, FINE MANTEL CLOCKS, BRONZES.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

BENNETT FAIENCE.—LESSONS AT STORE, north-west corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Faience and enamel lessons by JOHN BENNETT, late sole Director of Doulton's Faience Department, London. Works No. 412 East 24th-st.

BONJEAN'S COUGH PASTILLES.—ADMIRable for relieving bronchial irritation, coughs, catarrh, &c.; public speakers and singers will find them exceedingly useful. Price, 25 cents.

FOR SALE—A RADIATOR SUITABLE FOR heating a room 25 feet square. Apply at PUBLICATION OFFICE NEW-YORK TIMES.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.

RD. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public.—*Post Building*, No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

THOMAS DUGAN, UNDERTAKER.—WAREhouse, No. 896 6th-av. Established 1834.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALLAN PINKERTON'S NEW BOOK.
Just ready, THE GYPSIES AND DETECTIVES, a thrilling book, by ALLAN PINKERTON, the famous detective, author of "Mollie Maguires and Detectives," &c. Cloth bound, $1 50, with 20 vivid illustrations.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1879.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Hemp, bales	11
B. W. Flour, pkgs	179	Hides, No.	97
Beans, bbls	792	Hops, bales	688
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Leather, sides	14,212
Cotton, bales	5,304	Resin, bbls	500
Copper, bbls	23	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,618
Copper, cakes	1,014	Oil, Lard, bbls	10
Dried Fruit, pkgs	220	Pork, pkgs	1,501
Eggs, pkgs	2,254	Beef, pkgs	222
Flour, bbls	18,706	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,608
Corn-meal, bbls	1,480	Lard, tcs	2,942
Wheat, bushels	316,950	Lard, kegs	2,345
Corn, bushels	99,150	Butter, pkgs	6,989
Oats, bushels	19,900	Cheese, pkgs	9,248
Rye, bushels	11,784	Rice, tcs	186
Malt, bushels	2,950	Rice Chaff, bags	191
Barley, bushels	20,750	Starch, pkgs	1,015
Peas, bushels	800	Stearine, pkgs	18
Oat-meal, bbls	109	Sumac, bags	875
Oat-meal, bags	427	Tobacco, hhds	211
Flax-seed, bags	1,033	Tobacco, pkgs	112
Grease, pkgs	286	Whisky, bbls	675
Grass-seed, bags	1,527	Wool, bales	293

ASHES—Pots dull at $4 25@$4 37½, and Pearls at $6@$7 ⅌ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in some request at 22½c.@23½c.

BRICKS—Firm, and wanted....Pale quoted at $4 25@$4 50; Hard, common, at $5 25@$6 50; Croton Front, $7 50@$9 50; Trenton Facing, $24@$29; Philadelphia do., $25@$28; Baltimore do., $34@$38 ⅌ 1,000, delivered from yard.

CANDLES—Adamantine very quiet at 12c.@13½c.; Paraffine, $18½c.@19½c.; Sperm, plain, 25c.@28c.; do. Patent, 35c.@36c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio in moderate request and quoted weak and unsettled, with sales reported of 375 bags Santos and 200 bags Rio per Henry Lüye, and 492 bags Santos per Berlin, and at Baltimore, 4,513 bags by the F. Wesley and 240 bags by the Donati, and at New-Orleans, 1,000 bags, strict good ordinary, 14½c., and 500 bags low common at 12½c....Other kinds firm, with sale of 183 bags Savanilla on private terms....Receipts of Rio and Santos here for the week, 52,620 bags; sales, 25,911 bags; stock in first hands here, 87,539 ba.s, and at all the distributing ports, 125,626 bags. Stock of Rio and Santos in second hands at Baltimore, 75,073 bags; at New-York, 196,503 bags, making total stock, 397,202 bags; afloat and loading for United States to Oct. 10, 79,992 bags; purchased for United States to Nov. 8, (48,000 bags Santos,) 337,000 bags; total visible supply, 814,194 bags, delivered from warehouse during the week at Baltimore, 6,773 bags; at New-York, 18,845 bags, or a total of 25,618 bags.

COTTON—In the option line business has been again quite brisk, and prices have been further advanced 35@40 points, closing strong....Early deliveries quoted 3-16c. higher and moderately active....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,339 bales, including 1,132 bales to spinners and 200 bales to speculators....Low Middling quoted at 11⅛c.@11⅝c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 11-16c.@11 13-16c.; Middling at 11 13-16c.@11 15-16c.; Fair at 13 9-16c.@13 11-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported today of 197,000 bales, with 32,300 bales at the calls, basis of Middling....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day have been 35,000 bales, and thus far in the current week, 110,146 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1879, 1,571,884 bales, against 1,275,975 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 49,620 bales; to the Continent, 11,138 bales; to France, 13,159 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 577,146 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 34,141 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	*Bales.*	*Prices.*
November	14,600	11.76@11.97
December	33,200	11.73@12.00
January	104,800	11.78@12.09
February	32,900	12.00@12.23
March	26,400	12.15@12.39
April	5,400	12.30@12.57
May	6,000	12.47@12.69
June	700	12.64@12.74
July	300	12.70@12.72

Transferable orders issued at 12.00.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	*Yesterday.*	*To-day.*
November	11.59@11.60	11.98@11.99
December	11.59@11.60	11.98@11.99
January	11.68@11.69	12.08@12.09
February	11.85@11.86	12.22@12.23
March	12.01@12.02	12.39@
April	12.17@12.19	12.53@12.55
May	12.32@12.35	12.68@12.70
June	12.44@12.46	12.81@12.83
July	12.54@12.56	12.90@12.94

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

November	11.67	April	12.27
December	11.69	May	12.40
January	11.78	June	12.52
February	11.96	July	12.59
March	12.11		

Closing Prices of Cotton (New Crop) in New-York, N. O.

	Uplands.	*and Gulf.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Strict Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Good Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Low Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Low Middling	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Good Middling	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Good Middling	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Middling Fair	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Fair	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 9-16	Low Middling	11⅛
Strict Good Ord'ry	10 15-16	Middling	11⅞

FERTILIZERS—A moderate movement reported within our previous range.

FISH—Trade has shown less animation at somewhat irregular prices, with Dry Cod quoted at $3 50@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lb.; Dry Cod, in drums, $4 25@$5 50. Mackerel quoted at $20@$27 50 for No. 1, the latter rate for extra large; $9@$3 for No. 2, and $4 50@$7 25 for No. 3 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Herring, $2 25@$6; Smoked Herring, 20c. for Scaled, and 21c. for No. 1 ⅌ box; Dutch Herring, $1 ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally moderate inquiry has been reported for State and Western Flour, prices of which have again been quoted down 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., closing heavily; export call light....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,850 bbls. of all grades, (in part for forward delivery,)....Included in the reported sales were 1,900 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 20@$5 60, (inferior from dock as low as $5 20;) 500 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 20@$6 50 for fair to choice, and South American brands at $6 35@$6 75, and ordinary to choice English brands at $5 30@$5 75, equal to 2,200 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, (these at $5 80@$6 75, mainly at $5 40@$6 35.) 500 bbls. standard, November delivery, went at $5 50; 1,950 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $5 30@$7 50 for poor to fancy, mainly at $6 10@$7,) 600 bbls. Patent Extras from $6 50@$8 50, the latter for fancy; 3,350 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 40@$6, the inside price for inferior, chiefly at $5 65@$7; 1,600 bbls. choice, taken for the West Indies, at $6 75; 500 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 60@$8 75, the latter for fancy, mainly at $6 90@$8;) equal to 1,150 bbls. Superfine, these chiefly at $4 50@$4 90 for inferior to choice Spring, and $4 60@$5 10 for ordinary to fancy Winter Wheat, (600 bbls. very good went at $4 85;) 600 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 80@$4 35 for very poor to choice Spring, and $3 80@$4 45 for Winter, the latter for choice, and unsound and Sour Flour at from $3 75@$5 75, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5 50....Southern Flour quoted weak on a slow movement....Sales, 850 bbls. at $5 65@$7 75, chiefly at $6@$7 25 for Extras....Rye Flour dull and drooping; 280 bbls. sold, chiefly Superfine State, at $5 25@$5 65 for ordinary to very choice, mainly at $5 35@$5 50....Corn-meal very quiet, including Yellow Western at $2 75@$3 15; Brandywine at $3 30@$3 40....Corn-meal in bags, fairly active at $1 12@$1 44, as to quality....Buckwheat Flour in limited demand and quoted from $2 35@$2 75 for ordinary to fancy, mostly at $2 50@$2 65....Buckwheat quoted at 60c. bid and 62c. asked, to arrive; offerings very light.

FRUITS—Trade has been on a moderate scale since our last at somewhat easier prices....Sales reported of 8,500 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 35@$2 40; 4,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 30; 600 half-bxs. do. at $1 25; 1,000 quarter-bxs. do. at 65c.; 1,500 bxs. London Layers at $2 70@$2 75; 300 half-bxs. do. at $1 35; 1,200 quarter-bxs. do. at 75c.; 6,000 half-bxs. Valencia at 7½c.@8c.; 150 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@7⅞c. for old, and 9½c. for new; 75 cases Citron at 18½c.@20c.; 600 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., at 10⅜c.@10⅞c.; 1,400 bbls. new Currants at 5⅛c.@5⅝c.

GRAIN—Dealings in Wheat to-day have been moderately active, and generally at a material reduction in prices. Winter grades yielded about 1½c.@2½c. a bushel, under freer offerings, and closed weak, with much less interest manifested in the speculative line. Spring Wheat also declined 1c.@2c. a bushel, leaving off irregularly on rather more liberal offerings. Export call fair for No. 2 Red, No. 1 White, and the lower qualities of Spring, at current quotations. Western and cable reports of an unfavorable tenor....Sales have been reported to-day of 929,000 bushels, (of which 324,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including 39,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 37¼@$1 38, chiefly at $1 38, closing at $1 37¾@$1 37½, (against $1 39½ yesterday;) 24,000 bushels do. November options, at $1 37½, (against $1 39¼ yesterday;) 104,000 bushels do. December options, at $1 40@$1 40½, closing at $1 40, (against $1 42 yesterday;) 32,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 42¾@$1 43½, closing at $1 43 bid and $1 43½ asked, (against $1 45½ yesterday;) 13,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 34@$1 35, chiefly at $1 35; 27,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 31@$1 36; 35,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 38@$1 39, closing at $1 38, (against $1 40 yesterday;) 56,000 bushels do. *November options, at $1 38@$1 38½, closing at $1 38,* (against $1 40 yesterday;) 192,000 bushels do. December options at $1 40½@$1 41½, closing at $1 40½ bid and $1 41 asked, (against $1 43 yesterday;) 32,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 43½@$1 44, closing at $1 43½, (against $1 46 yesterday;) 46,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 22@$1 37; 2,000 bushels mixed Winter at $1 34; 22,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 36¾@$1 37½ (against $1 40 yesterday;) 13,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 30@$1 36½; 13,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, early delivery, at $1 29, (with No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 30@$1 32;) 16,000 bushels do. November options, at $1 29@$1 30, closing at about $1 29, (against $1 31 yesterday;) 32,000 bushels do. December options, at $1 32¾, (against $1 34¼ yesterday;) 72,000 bushels do. January options, at $1 35½; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, November options, at $1 30, closing at $1 30½ bid; 24,000 bushels do. December options, reported at $1 33@$1 33½, closing at $1 33½ bid, (against $1 34¾ yesterday;) 35,000 bushels New-York No. 3 Spring at $1 25@$1 26; 62,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 21@$1 27, chiefly at $1 25@$1 26....Corn has been much less active, offering a shade lower, subsequently rallying to about yesterday's latest figures, and leaving off about steady. Offerings moderate....Sales have been reported of 274,000 bushels, (of which 66,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, early delivery, about 21,000 bushels, at 58¾c.@59c., closing at 59c.; do. November, 24,000 bushels, at 58¾c., closing at 58¾c.; do. December, 144,000 bushels, at 60⅛c.@60⅜c., closing at 60¼c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 57c.@57⅛c.; do. December options, 40,000 bushels, at 56⅛c.@56⅜c., closing at 56⅛c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 58½c.@59⅛c.; No. 2 White at 57c.; New-York No. 2 at 58c.; New-York Yellow at 60½c.; Low Mixed at 52c....Rye has been in more demand at somewhat firmer prices; a boat-load of prime Canada, in bond, sold at 90c.; and another of prime State, to arrive next week, at 94c....A *moderate call noted for Barley at irregular* prices. Sales reported of 24,000 bushels two-rowed State at 70c.@72½c., and 5,000 bushels six-rowed State at 83½c....Barley-malt dull *at previous quotations....Nothing new in Canada Peas.* ....Oats have been fairly active, opening at a slight improvement, but closing about as on yesterday. Offerings at the close more liberal....Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 47½c.@48c.; New-York No. 2 White, 27,000 bushels, at 45¼c.@46c., closing at about 45½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 4,760 bushels, at 44½c.@44⅞c.; New-York No. 1, quoted at at 45½c.; New-York No. 2, 25,000 bushels, at 45c.; do. November options, 30,000 bushels, at 45c.@45⅛c., chiefly at 45c.; do. December, 5,000 bushels, at 45½c.; New-York No. 3, 4,300 bushels, at 44c.@44⅛c.; Rejected quoted at 41c.; White Western, ungraded, 8,400 bushels, at 44c.@46c., as to quality; Mixed do., 6,200 bushels, at 44½c.@45c.; White State, 1,400 bushels, at 46c.@48c.; Mixed State quoted at 44½c.@45⅛c.; No. 2 Chicago, 10,000 bushels, at 46c....Feed in demand at steady prices, on a moderately active business....Hay and Straw without important alteration.

GUNNY BAGGING—A good inquiry noted for Domestic at from 9⅛c.@11⅛c....Other kinds wholly nominal.

HARDWARE—A fair business reported in the leading kinds at generally firm prices.

HEMP—Firm, with further sales noted of 1,000 bales Jute Butts, to arrive, at 3 3-16c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A fair inquiry has been reported for most kinds at generally full figures....Eastern Spruce Lumber, $10 50@$13 50; White Pine, $14@$28; Yellow do., $18@$24; Eastern Laths at $1 50; Lime, 60c.@70c. for common.

METALS—A generally dull market has been reported in this line at irregular prices....Iron quoted weak and unsettled on a slow call for most kinds; offerings freer....Pig-lead quoted firm at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for ordinary domestic, but quiet....Spelter, Zinc, and Copper about as last quoted....Tin less sought after; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne sold at $7 25.

MOLASSES—Quiet but steady; 198 hhds. Antigua sold on private terms.

NAILS—Trade has been moderately active on the basis of $3 60@$3 75 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $5 10@$5 10 for Clinch, ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive at about former prices, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 75, and other grades at proportionate rates....Tar has been slow of sale, but quoted steady at $2 25@$2 50....City Pitch at $2....Spirits of Turpentine in very moderate demand; merchantable quoted at 39½c.@40c.

OILS—Have been in moderately active demand at essentially unaltered quotations.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quite moderately sought after; quoted here at 7⅝c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 10⅛c.@12½c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6½c.@7⅛c., in shipping order, here, and 3½c. in bulk....Naphtha at 6c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅛c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, 7⅝c....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 51,000 bbls. here and 206,000 bbls. at Oil City at 90⅞c.@93⅛c., closing at 92⅛c. bid, showing a stronger market.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been quoted rather firmer, but closed weak on a comparatively moderate movement....Mess Pork has been in fair demand for prompt delivery at firmer prices, quoted at $10 90@$11 for ordinary brands. Sales of 350 bbls. at $10 90@$11....And in the option line Mess has been moderately active at unchanged figures, leaving off at $10 65@$10 76 for November; $10 70@$10 75 for December, and $10 75 for seller's option, old or new, for January; $12 for new, for do.; $12 10 for February....Sales reported of 500 bbls. old or new, for December, on private terms; 250 bbls. old or new, for January, at $10 75, and 750 bbls. new, for February, at $12....Dressed Hogs have been in request, with City at 5c.@5⅛c., and Pigs at 5⅝c....Cut-meats more sought after and quoted about steady....Pickled Shoulders quoted at 5½c.@5¾c....Pickled Hams at 8c.@9c.; Pickled Bellies 10-lb. average, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; sales of 150,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 7⅛c. for 10-lb., 7c. for 11-lb., and 6⅞c. for 12-lb....Bacon has been in slack demand; Long Clear quoted at $6 10; Short Clear at $6 25....Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand, for early delivery, and quoted firmer....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales of 1,318 tcs. at $7 10@$7 12½, closing at $7 10....And for forward delivery, business has been to a fair aggregate in Western Steam Lard, which has been quoted stronger, closing, however, in favor of buyers, including, for November, at $7 10@$7 12½. December, $7 10@$7 12½; seller's option, year, at $7 07½; January, $7 32 bid; February at $7 32½@$7 35; March, $7 45; April at $7 55....Sales reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,500 tcs. January, at $7 22½@$7 25; 1,500 tcs. February, at $7 30@$7 37½; 750 tcs. seller's option, year, at $7 07½@$7 10, and 250 tcs. buyer's option, do., at $7 20....City Steam Lard in demand; quoted at the close at $7 05; sales of 280 tcs. at $7 05....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $7 55 for November....Beef in fair demand at from $13@$13 50 for Packet; $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11@$11 50 for Extra Mess. And tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $24@$27; Philadelphia do. at $23@$24....Beef Hams wanted; quoted at $15 75@$16....Butter has been held with decided firmness, on a moderately active movement. Offerings limited....Cheese and Eggs in moderate request and quoted about as before....Tallow has been in fair demand at about previous prices, with sales reported of 130,000 lb. at 7⅛c.@7⅜c....Stearine quiet; City quoted at 7⅝c. and Western 7c.@7⅛c....Of Grease, 20 tcs. White sold at 6⅞c.

RICE—Has been in fair request, within our previous range.

SALT—Generally firm, and in demand.

SALTPETRE—Crude moderately sought after; quoted at 6c.@6⅛c.

SOAP—A moderate movement has been reported, mainly in the jobbing line, with Castile quoted at 7c.@7⅛c.; Colgate's Family, 7⅜c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been quoted, as a rule, firm, but not remarkably active.

SUGAR—Raw held firmly but less active, on the basis of 9c.@9⅛c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, and 10c.@10⅛c. for Centrifugal. Sales reported of 1,030 hhds. Centrifugal, part at 10c....Refined Sugars less sought after and a shade easier, with Cut-loaf quoted 11⅛c.; Crushed, 11c.@11⅛c.; Powdered, 11⅛c.; Granulated, 11c.@11⅛c.; Soft White, 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c.

TEAS—Have been quite moderately sought after, and quoted somewhat irregular as to values.

TOBACCO—Trade has been to a moderate aggregate on the basis of previous quotations....Sales reported of 450 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 3½c.@12½c.; 850 cases Ohio 1878 on private terms; 400 cases 1878 New-England, 8c.@30c.; 300 cases 1878 Pennsylvania, 11c.@16½c.; 74 cases 1877 do., 12c.@27c.; 300 bales Havana, 82c.@$1 05.

WHISKY—Quoted as before, but without movement; Western quoted at $1 15.

FREIGHTS—A generally steady market has been reported to-day on, however, a restricted movement, the demand from the more important trade interests having been less urgent....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 4,100 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d., (mainly through freight, and for forward shipment, and on the basis of ⅜d.;) 1,900 bbls. Flour, (through freight and forward shipment,) reported at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d., chiefly at the latter rate; 4,400 sacks Flour and Meal, (mainly through freight,) at 25s.@27s. 6d.; (room for Grain quoted at 6½d. ⅌ bushel;) 850 pkgs. Butter and 2,600 bxs. Cheese, reported at 40s.@42s. 6d., part through freight; 5,400 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at from 32s. 6d.@40s., part through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 32s. 6d.@35s.; 3,000 bxs. Bacon, in the local market, at 40s.; 150 tcs. and bbls. do. at 4s. 6d. and 4s.@4s. 9d.; small lots of Leather at 50s.; 150 bags Clover-seed, reported at 30s.; equal to 300 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, part through freight, at 32s. 6d.@40s., (by outport steamers as low as 32s. 6d.;) 2,500 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@25s., (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 30s.; 650 bbls. Apples, part through freight, at 4s.; small lots of Oysters at 5s.; and, by sail, 28,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 500 bales Cotton at 7-32d.; 5,000 sacks Flour at 21s. 3d.; 100 bbls. Tallow at 27s. 6d.; equal to 100 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, chiefly at 15s. Also, an American ship, 1,617 tons, hence, with about 10,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 3s. 10½d.; and a German bark, 445 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Residuum at 4s. 6d....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,300 bbls. Flour, part through freight, at 2s. 4½d.@2s. 6d.; 1,100 sacks Flour, mainly through freight, at 25s.@26s.; 17,000 bushels Wheat and 22,000 bushels Grain at 8d.; 600 pkgs. Butter and 2,750 bxs. Cheese, in lots, chiefly at 40s.; 250 bales Hops at 1d.@1¼d. direct, and ⅝d.@¾d., by British outports, (part through freight;) small lots Clover-seed at 30s.; 400 bbls. Apples, part at 3s. 6d.; Refined Sugar, quoted regular way at 30s., and Syrup at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 35s.; equal to 180 tons Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d., (Organs at 22s. 6d.,) and by sail, equal to 180 tons Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, chiefly of through freight and forward shipment, within the range of 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; 6,700 sacks Flour and Meal at 26s. 3d.@30s., (mostly through freight;) 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 6d.@6½d.; 700 pkgs. Butter and 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 2,600 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. ⅌ ton and 6s.@7s. ⅌ tierce and 5s. ⅌ bbl., (part through freight;) equal to 350 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 35s.@40s., and Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton, (Canned Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 30s.; 500 bbls. Apples at 4s. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,993 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM DIRECT—A British ship, hence, with equal to about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported on private terms; quoted at about 3s. 10½d.; and a Norwegian bark, (with Oil-cake, from New-Orleans, reported at 34s....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 6s. 3d.; another, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do., (also a recharter,) reported on private terms; two foreign barks, (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 3,600 and 3,100 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 6d.; an Austrian bark, with about 4,000 quarters do. from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d....FOR THE CONTINENT—A foreign bark, (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from New-York or Baltimore, reported on private terms; quoted at about 4s. 3d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; sundry lots of general cargo, in lots, within the range of 37s. 6d.@42s. 6d. for Heavy, and 22s. 6d.@35s. for Measurement Goods; and, by sail, equal to 150 tons Heavy Goods at 30s.@32s. 6d. Also, a British brig, 493 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum and Naphtha at 4s. 6d. (option of Rouen.)....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, about 150 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d.@35s., and Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s.; 250 tcs. Lard at 35....FOR BREMEN—By steam-ship Neckar, 700 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 75 hhds. Tobacco at 45 reichmarks, 1,000 cases do. at 13½ do., 1,467 cerroons do. at 5 do., 500 tcs. Lard on private terms, 200 tcs. Syrup at 1.75 reichmarks, 800 bags Clover-seed at 1.75 do., 100 bbls. Beef at 5½ do., 50 bbls. Tallow at 1.75 do., 300 cases Canned Meats at 90 do., and 75 tons Measurement Goods at 80@90 do., (Organs at 80 do.)....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 24,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bushel; equal to about 200 tons general cargo, in lots, at 40s. for Heavy and 25s.@30s. for Measurement Goods, (Starch at 25s.)....FOR *REVAL—Two British steam-ships, with Cotton, from* New-Orleans, reported at about 9-16d. ⅌ lb....FOR MALTA—An Italian brig, 253 tons, hence, with Tobacco and general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR PORT LEMON AND BACK—An American schooner, 336 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....FOR ASPINWALL—An American schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $4....FOR POINT-A-PITRE—An American schooner, 150 tons, hence, with general cargo, and back with Fruit, from Baracoa, on private terms....FOR SAVANNA-LA-MAR—An American brig, 412 tons, hence, with Provisions, about 1,000 bbls., at 60c. ⅌ bbl., and Lumber at $5 50; and an American schooner, 238 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,600, (privilege of Black River.)....FOR ST. KITTS AND NEVIS—An American schooner, hence, with general cargo, reported at market rates....FOR SAN FERNANDO (TRINIDAD)—An American schooner, 216 tons, with about 175,000 feet Lumber, from Bucksville, at $10....FOR JEREMIE—An American schooner, 99 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $800, and back with Logwood, from Miragoane, at $4 75....FOR HAYTI AND BACK—A British brig, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR ST. STEPHEN'S—An American schooner, hence, with Coal, at $1 40, (and vessel discharged.)....FOR HALIFAX, N. S.—An American schooner, 89 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....FOR JACKSONVILLE—A schooner, hence, with general cargo at current rates....FOR CHARLESTON—A brig, 321 tons, hence, with Brimstone, at current rates....FOR RICHMOND—A schooner, hence, with general cargo, at current rates; another, hence, with Salt, in sacks, at 10c.@12c....FOR NORFOLK—A schooner, hence, with Salt, at market rates....FOR BALTIMORE—A schooner with Dry Boards, from Pensacola, at $7 50....FOR PHILADELPHIA—A schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6; a schooner, hence, with Salt, in bulk, at 4c. ⅌ bushel, and two schooners, hence, with do., at proportionate rates....FOR SACO—A schooner, with Coal, from Hoboken, at $2....FOR ROCKLAND—A schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $2....FOR BOSTON—Ten schooners, hence, with Coal, at $1 60@$1 70; a schooner, hence, with Pig-iron, at $2; another, hence, with Iron Ore, at $2; another, hence, with Logwood, at market rates; another, hence, with rustic, at $2....FOR NEW-YORK—A schooner, with Lumber, from Darien, reported at about $7, (a very full rate.)

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Cotton active and strong; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 11,352 bales; gross, 12,379 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,348 bales; to the Continent, 1,805 bales; sales, 14,000 bales; stock, 217,527 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 2,842 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 62,197 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 11.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 1,720 bales; gross, 1,720 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,452 bales; sales, 1,890 bales; stock, 76,229 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 6,238 bales; gross, 6,238 bales; exports, to France, 3,394 bales; sales, 2,700 bales; stock, 94,724 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 2,030 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,377 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 32,428 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,108 head; total for the week thus far, 5,406 head, against 6,154 head for the same time last week; receipts consigned through, 224 cars; market without decided change; sales of shippers' Steers, good to choice, $4@$4 50; fair to medium, $3 40@$3 90; old Cows, $1 90@$2 25; stockers, $2 50@$3 75; yearlings, $2@$2 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,900 head; total for the week thus far, 9,000 head, against 9,300 head for the same time last week; receipts consigned through, 14 cars; prices nominally unchanged; only light local demand; no Eastern trade; sales of good to choice Sheep at $3 10@$4; very extra, $4 25; 50 cars of stock in the yards remaining unsold; Canada Lambs, $4 50@$4 80. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 10,925 head; total for the week thus far, 22,060 head, against 12,995 head for the same time last week; receipts consigned through, 78 cars; market lower; Yorkers, $3 50@$3 65; medium and heavy, $3 50@$3 80; heavy ends, $3@$3 40; coarse rough, $2@$2 50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 834 head; owing to over-supply of Cattle the market is dull and prices have declined fully ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. from the opening rates of last week; butchers bought only to a limited extent; sales choice at $7 25; extra at $6 50@$7; first quality at $5 75@$6 25; second quality at $4 75@$5 50; third quality at $3 75@$4 50. Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ⅌ pair, $100@$160; Milch Cows and Calves, $20@$50; fancy Cows, $55@$80; farrow Cows, $10@$28; yearlings, $7@$14; 2-year olds, $11@$28; 3-year olds, $20@$38. Western fat Swine, live, 4½c.@4¾c.; Northern Dressed Hogs, 5⅛c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,158 head; market decidedly dull; prices declining ¼c. ⅌ lb.; many drovers talked strongly of sending back their stock to the country; sales, in lots, at $2@$2 75 each; extra, $3@$4 50; Spring Lambs, 4c.@5c.; Veal Calves, 4c.@5c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—Hogs steady and in light supply; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3 30@$3 40; packing, $3 40@$3 60; butchers' to select, $3 50@$3 65; receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 2,100 head. Cattle dull and very little doing, except the usual local demands of butchers and the Canning Company; native butchers' Steers, $3 50@$4; grass Texans, $2 25@$3; receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 200 head. Sheep quiet and unchanged; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 200 head.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 26,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market dull and easier; mixed packing, $3 50@$3 65; light, $3 50@$3 90; choice heavy, $3 70@$3 90. Cattle—Receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 400 head; market more active; native shipping, $3 50@$4 50; stockers, $2 25@$2 90; Texans, $2 30@$2 85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; sales at $2 60@$4 10.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Nov. 11—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,342 head, all for this market; supply heavy and bad market; Cattle hard to sell at any price; selling fully 25c. off from last week. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,880 head; Yorkers, $3 50@$3 60; Philadelphias, $3 80@$3 90. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 2,700 head; selling 10c.@15c. lower than last week.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 18½; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 13, cash; $1 14 bid, December; $1 15¾, January; No. 3 do., $1 02½; Rejected, 98c. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 42⅝c., cash; 39⅞c., December; 43⅞c., May; Rejected, 37⅛c. Oats steady and quiet at 32⅛c.@32⅛c., cash; 32⅝c., December; 35⅝c., May. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork steady and unchanged at $9 75@$10, cash; $9 50@$9 55, November; $9 55@$9 60, December. Lard firmer at $6 60 bid, cash; $6 57½@$6 60, December; Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky in good demand and a shade higher at $1 09. Receipts—*Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 181,000 bushels; Corn,* 178,000 bushels; Oats, 62,000 bushels; Rye, 8,500 bushels; Barley, 31,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 21,000 bbls.; Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 128,000 bushels; Oats, 74,000 bushels; Rye, 3,500 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat easier at $1 13⅞, December; $1 15 bid, January. Corn and Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions easier, but not quotably lower.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Flour unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. Wheat in light demand; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 1 Duluth at $1 24; 3,800 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1 24; 500 bushels Ohio Red Winter at $1 25. Corn inactive; no sales reported. Oats easier; sales 1,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 36c. Barley quiet; sales, 5 cars Canada at 90c.; 2 cars do. at 80c. Rye neglected. Highwines in fair inquiry at $1 10½@$1 11. Canal Freights steady; Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9c.; Rye, 9½c.; Oats, 6½c., to New-York. Railroad Freights higher; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 8c., to New-York. Receipts—By Railroads—Flour, 3,600 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Corn, 38,400 bushels; Oats, 1,600, bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. By Lake—Flour, 2,750 bbls.; Wheat 141,250 bushels; Corn, 37,500 bushels. Shipments—By Railroads—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 51,600 bushels; Corn, 85,300 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. By Canal to Tide-water—Wheat 239,150 bushels; Corn, 127,700 bushels; Barley, 21,520 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—Flour easier; double Extra, $5 10@$5 25; treble do., $5 45@$5 60; Family, $5 70@$5 80; choice to fancy, $5 90@$6 50. Wheat easier; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 21@$1 21¼, cash; $1 23⅝@$1 24⅝, December; $1 27¼@$1 29½, January; No. 3 do., $1 13½. Corn firmer at 37c.@37⅛c., cash; 36⅛c.@36⅜c., December; 36⅝c.@36⅞c., January; 37⅛c.@37⅜c., February. Oats quiet at 29⅛c., cash; 30⅛c.@30⅜c., December. Rye quiet at 71c., cash; 75c., December. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky higher at $1 09. Pork firmer at $10 25@$10 50. Lard easier at $6 40@$6 45 for new. Bulk-meats steady; car lots, 25 to 30 day Shoulders, $3; Clear Rib, $5 40; Clear Sides, $5 60. Bacon dull and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 30,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat opened steady, declined ⅝c., and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 14½; do. soft, $1 13½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 12, spot and November; $1 14⅝, December; $1 15⅞, January; No. 3 do., $1 01; No. 4 do., 95c.; Rejected, 85c. Corn dull; No. 2 at 42⅛c. Oats quiet at 32⅛c. for No. 2. Rye firmer at 69⅛c. for No. 1. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 72⅛c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork quiet at $10 50, cash; $10 75, January. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 50, cash; $6 75, January. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7⅛c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Barley, 9,500 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Flour unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat firm; Red and White State, $1 38. Corn easier; sales of High Mixed at 59c.; Duluth held at 58c. Barley firm; No. 1 bright Canada held at 91c.@92c.; No. 1 at 81c.@82c.; No. 2 at 75c.; sales, early, 10,000 bushels No. 1 bright at 90c.; 10,000 bushels, by sample, at 88c.; 15,000 bushels dark, weighing 48 lb., 80c. Rye quiet; Canada held at 80c., in bond. Corn-meal, $24 for bolted, $23 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $14; Shipstuffs, $15; Middlings, $18. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8⅛c.; Corn and Rye, 7⅛c.; Barley, 7c., to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 25 to Albany, $3 25 to New-York. Receipts—Barley, 77,700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 750 bbls.; Wheat, 3,200 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Lumber, 506,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Nov. 11.—Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; No. 2 Red Winter, November, $1 22½; December, $1 25¼; January, $1 29. Western Amber, $1 23½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 26½. Corn steady; High Mixed, new, 41⅛c.; No. 2, spot, 44⅛c.; new, 41⅛c.; December new or old, 39c.; May, old, 44⅛c.; No. 2 White, 46c.; new, 41⅛c.; Rejected new, 39⅛c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32⅛c.; Rejected, 30c. Clover-seed quiet; prime, $5 25; No. 2, $4 90. At the Close—Wheat firm; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 22¾ bid; December, $1 25½; January, $1 29⅜. Receipts—Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 53,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—Flour quiet, but steady; sales, 800 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat dull; Extra White Michigan, nominal; No. 1 do., $1 23; November, $1 26⅛; December, $1 28⅛; January, $1 30½; No. 1 Milling, $1 21 bid. Corn in good demand; No. 1 Yellow, 52c.; High Mixed, 51c.; No. 1 Mixed, 50⅛c.; No. 2 do., 50c. Oats strong and very active; No. 1 White, 35c.; No. 2 do., 34c.; No. 1 Mixed, 34c.; No. 2 do., 32c. Clover-seed—Prime, nominally $5 15; choice, $4 60. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11.—Flour dull at $5 80@$6 30. Wheat dull at $1 20@$1 25. Corn steady at 43c.; new ear, 36c.@37c. Oats firm; No. 2, 33c.@34⅛c. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Barley dull; No. 2 Fall, 92c.@95c. Pork dull and nominal at $11. Lard quiet at $6 50@$6 60. Bulk-meats, Bacon, and Green-meats nominally unchanged. Hogs quiet and unchanged; receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 355 head. Whisky in active demand and higher at $1 08. Butter dull; Fancy Creamery, 35c.; choice Dairy, 25c.; other grades unchanged. Sugar stronger; hard Refined, 11⅛c.@11⅜c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—Corn quiet and weak, at 57c.@60c. Oats firmer at 39c.@40c. Hay easier; prime, $18@$19; choice, $21. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 6⅛c.@7⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 7⅛c.@8c.; prime to choice, 8⅛c.@8⅛c. Yellow Clarified, 9c.@9⅛c. Rice in fair demand and higher; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6⅛c.@8c. Bran higher at 80c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 50 ⅌ $1,000 discount; bankers' Sterling, $4 79.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 20. Corn dull and lower; old White, 47c.; Mixed, 46c. Oats firmer; White, 37c.; Mixed, 36c. Rye quiet at 85c. Pork quiet but firm at $11. Lard quiet but firm; choice Leaf, tierce, 7⅞c.; do., keg, 8⅛c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 3⅞c.@3⅛c.; Clear Rib, 5⅛c.@5⅜c.; Clear Sides, 5⅞c.@6c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 4⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9c.@10c. Whisky active, firm, and higher at $1 08.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 37c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 35; good Strained, $1 35. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 25; Yellow dip, $2 25. Tar quiet at $1 50. Corn steady; prime White, 62c.; Mixed, 60c.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Cheese—Market inactive; 2,000 bxs. factory, shipped hence, sold at 12c.@12⅛c., and 200 bxs. dairy at 11⅛c.@12c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 11.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; Standard White, 8⅛c.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11—12:30 P. M.—United States 4 ⅌ cent. bonds, 105¼; 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds, 110. New-Jersey Central, 88½; Erie, 43; do. second Consols, 88; do. preferred, 68; Illinois Central, 101½; Pennsylvania Central, 51⅛; Reading, 33⅛.

4 P. M.—United States 4 ⅌ cent. bonds, 105½. New-Jersey Central, 88; Erie, 43⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 51⅛.

4 P. M.—Silver is quoted to-day at 53¾d. ⅌ ounce.

4:30 P. M.—Reading, 33¾.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Exchange on London, 25f. 21½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 16,800 bales, including 11,100 bales American. Futures 1-32d. better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 23-32d.; also, 6¾d.; also, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 9-16d.; also, 6 19-32d.; also, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 9-16d.; also, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 9-16d.; also, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 9-16d.; also, 6 19-32d.; also, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 11-16d.; also, 6 23-32d.; also, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 25-32d.; also, 6 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6⅞d. Provisions—Beef, 84s. ⅌ tierce for Prime Mess. Cheese, 62s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard, 37s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Bacon, 33s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 40s. ⅌ cwt. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 235,000 centals, including 126,000 centals American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6⅝d. Breadstuffs—There is a small business at lower prices; Corn, 5s. 7d.@5s. 7½d. ⅌ cental for new Mixed Western. Flour, 10s. 3d.@13s. ⅌ cental for Western Canal. Peas, 7s. ⅌ cental for Canadian. Wheat, 10s. 8d.@11s. 6d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 11s. 5d.@11s. 10d. for California Club; 10s. 6d.@10s. 10d. for Red Western Spring, and 10s. 8d.@11s. 2d. for Red Winter.

3 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer and slightly dearer for all articles. Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 13-16d.; also, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 21-32d.; also, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6⅝d.; also, 6 21-32d.; also, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 11-16d.; also, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6⅞d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 10,600 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6⅞d.; also, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 21-32d. Provisions—Lard, 38s. ⅌ cwt. for American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures firm; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6⅞d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 27-32d.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 7¼d. ⅌ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 7d.@7¼d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 11—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 7⅛d. ⅌ gallon. Sugar, 29s.@29s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal polarizing 96°.

4:31 P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 6¾d.@7⅛d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed-oil, £230@£230 5s. ⅌ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 11.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 93f. ⅌ 100 kilos.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—Spanish Gold, 239@239½. Exchange firm and nominal. Sugars firm and nominal.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and laundress in small private family; good reference from last place. Call at No. 333 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY GOING abroad a place for an excellent woman as chamber-maid; will assist in any other work if required; four years' reference. Can be seen at No. 47 West 19th-st.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; willing and obliging; three and a half years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 135 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and do washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 39 West 48th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, best City reference. Address M. M., Box 294 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or as First-class Laundress.—By a respectable girl; first-class City reference. Address C. O. B., Box No. 303 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, and assist with washing and ironing, or chamber-maid and waiting; in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 120 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; or would do chamber-work and fine washing, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman; willing and obliging; very best City reference. Call at No. 352 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; four years' reference from last situation. Call at 304 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG woman; best City reference. Call at No. 649 6th-av., first bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid Alone.—By a young girl; good City reference. Call at No. 113 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, in private family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 153 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS an first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; is a neat sewer; best City reference. Call at 110 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th-st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; will assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 163 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl. Call at No. 62 West 48th-st., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, the work of a family; one as good family cook, washer, and ironer, excellent bread and biscuit maker; other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY TWO YOUNG women; cook all kinds of American cooking; also first-class laundress; would assist in chamber-work; unexceptionable references; would separate. Call at No. 452 West 28th-st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters; together; both understand their business; competent and obliging; will do work of small private family if required; City or country; best of references. Call, for two days, at 262 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A CHINAMAN (SPEAKS ENGLISH) IN a hotel or private family; permanent desired; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; first-class reference. Address G. G., Box No. 201 *Times Office.*

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class City reference. Address A. B., care Mrs. Flipp, No. 303 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; FIRST-class baker and good laundress; will go short distance in the country. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., grocery store.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED YOUNG woman as first-class cook; is a thorough French cook; private family preferred. Address C. A., Box No. 296 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS professed English cook; understands French; all branches of American cooking; excellent City references. Call at No. 38 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in private family; thoroughly understands French cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 32 East 17th-st.

COOK.—AS THOROUGHLY GOOD COOK; AS-sist with washing; in a small private family; good City reference; lady can be seen. Call at No. 970 8th-av., corner 57th-st., two stairs.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN LATELY LANDED; IS an excellent cook; will do coarse washing; in a private family; good references. Call or address Margaret, No. 336 East 24th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all branches of cooking and baking; highly recommended by last employer. Call at No. 44 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WILL assist in washing and ironing; in private family; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 314 East 24th-st., basement door.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN; UNDER-stands all kinds of cooking and baking; do coarse washing; best City reference; no objection to boarding-house. Call at No. 225 East 42d-st., one flight, front.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS PLAIN COOK; WILL assist with washing and ironing. Address at present employer's, No. 19 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best reference. Call at No. 128 West 30th-st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COMpetent cook in private family; willing to assist with washing; excellent City references. Call at 381 6th-av.

COOK.—FIRST CLASS; WOULD ASSIST WITH washing and ironing in a private family; five years' City reference. Call at No. 232 West 28th-st., first floor.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS COOK BY AN ENGLISH Protestant; excellent baker. Call at No. 142 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first flat.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; competent to take entire charge; first-class references; wages from $30 to $40. Call at No. 408 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-maker; only Paris style; new and old suit made at reasonable terms. Call at No. 367 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; by the day or week; expert cutter and fitter; terms, $1 per day. Address B., Box No. 311 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

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DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY competent person; will go out by the day, week, or month; expert fitter and operator; first-class reference. Call at No. 139 West 50th-st.

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LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant laundress, with good reference. Call for two days at No. 119 5th-av.

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WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress, in a private family; would prefer chamber-work and plain sewing; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 465 2d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 48 West 22d-st.

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COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; SINGLE; thoroughly understands his business; is a good gardener, can milk, and will make himself useful; is trustworthy, honest, and sober, as his last employer will certify. Address D., Box No. 223 *Times Office.*

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FURNACE-MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of furnaces, assist in waiting, and be generally useful, in a Protestant family; references. Address L., Box No. 267 *Times Up-town Office* No. 1,258 Broadway.

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WAITER.—FIRST CLASS; IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; careful of the things in his charge; not afraid of work; best City references, and families to be seen. Address A. N., Box No. 265 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

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FUR SEAL SACQUES RE-DYED IN THE best manner, darkest shade, and highest lustre; also lengthened down with silver beaver, otter, or other fur, as required, and lined and finished all complete. Apply to E. C. BOUGHTON, No. 5 Howard-st. Factory, Nos. 44 and 46 Steuben-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dinner and Tea Sets, &c.

DRESDEN CHINA

French China, White and Decorated Dinner Sets. English Dinner Sets, from Mintons, Copeland, Wedgwood, Worcester, &c. Also, Sets from Dresden, Berlin, and Sevres. Blue Canton and richly Decorated Chinese and Japanese Sets. Largest assortment in the United States, for sale at low prices.

Herman Trost & Co., Importers,

Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54 MURRAY-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS, AND OTHERS USING WROUGHT-IRON PIPE.—A large quantity of new steam-pipe, National Tube Works make, ¾-inch, ¾-inch, 1½ inches, 2 inches, 2½ inches, and 3 inches, for sale below market rates. Apply, by letter or in person, to DANFORTH LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE CO., Paterson, N. J.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., NO. 46 EAST 14TH-ST., (Union-square.) Offer the largest assortment in the City of the BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD; winners of highest distinction at EVERY WORLD'S FAIR FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. Prices, $54, $66, $78, $84, $90, to $500 and upward. Also, for easy payments, $5 a month for 12 months, or $6 75 a quarter for 10 quarters and upward.

A GREAT OFFER.—ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $75, upward; 7-octave pianos, $100 and $125; 7 1-3 do., $130, $140, upward, cash; warranted. Installments received. Instruments tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, Agt., 826 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Liverpool and London.

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDING,

Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS.

WOOD, SLATE, AND MARBLE MANTELS, Grates, Open Wood Fires, Plaster Centres, Stained Glass, Doors, Windows, Blinds, &c. Largest assortment and lowest prices. Call and examine. BRADLEY & CURRIER, Nos. 54 and 56 Dey-st.

SLATE AND MARBLE MANTELS IN GREAT variety; steps and risers. General slate and marble manufacturers. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 West 23d-st.

ICE CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM IS THE BEST. 12 flavors to choose from; single quart, delivered, 40 cents; family orders a specialty; Charlottes, 48 cents per dozen; wine jelly, 50 cents per quart. 12 Bible House.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-LIGHT LANDAU, IN PERfect order. Apply at No. 54 Washington-alley, before 3 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COTTON STOCKINGS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 31, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., as follows:

28,000 pairs of COTTON STOCKINGS, to be of three colors, viz: Gray Mixed, Brown Mixed, and White, (unbleached.)

Proposals for a less quantity will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, where standard samples can be seen.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Cotton Stockings," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN N. SEARS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Nathan N. Sears, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-sixth day of November, 1879, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of October, 1879.

o29-law3wW* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, District of New-Jersey.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of MARK CYPHERS, of Washington, in the County of Warren, and State of New-Jersey, who was, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1878, duly adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the United States District Court, for said district.—Dated Trenton, N. J., Dec. 12, 1878.

n5-law3wW* B. C. TYLER, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ABRAM H. DAILEY, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McCONVILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated Brooklyn, June 24th, 1879.

MICHAEL H. HAGERTY, JAMES H. MULLARKY, JOHN McCANN, } Executors.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, 59 Wall-st., New-York. jo25-law6mW

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE NURSE for infant and growing child; best City references required. Apply from 9 to 11, at No. 37 West 35th-st.

DRY GOODS.

HEARN

30 WEST FOURTEENTH ST. BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.

We have bought of a celebrated manufacturer his entire stock of LADIES' SUITS, and will offer them on Monday at HALF THE PRICES at which they were sold in OCTOBER.

These suits are all NEW STYLES and made of the best and most fashionable materials.

The assortment comprises

BLACK and FANCY SILK DRESSES.

BLACK and FANCY CASHMERE DRESSES.

CLOTH SUITS and FANCY WOOLEN SUITS.

Present prices, twelve to fifty dollars; former prices,

TWENTY-FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

We shall also offer ELEGANT COSTUMES exhibited at our opening, at a reduction of FORTY PER CENT.

CLOAKS and FUR-LINED GARMENTS. The finest assortment we have ever shown.

SILK CIRCULARS, fur lined, extra long......} THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

DOLMANS, CIRCULARS, JACKETS, and CLOAKS, in all the new styles of cloth.

CLOAKS and DRESSES for MISSES and CHILDREN. The most extensive assortment of new styles to be found in the City.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING OF ONE THOUSAND DOZEN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.

ALL NEW STYLES, MADE IN THE BEST MANNER AND OF THE BEST MATERIALS, in great variety, including the finest made.

These goods have been purchased at an immense reduction for cash, and, in view of the recent advance in muslins, it is impossible that so favorable an opportunity to purchase fine underwear can occur again.

Ladies' Chemises, fine quality..........Twenty-five cents

Ladies' Drawers, fine quality..........Twenty-nine cents

Night-gowns, fine quality..........Sixty-nine cents

Skirts, fine quality..........Thirty-three cents

Corsets, fine quality..........Thirty-seven cents

We will open on Monday ELEGANT NOVELTIES in BROCADE SILK VELVETS and RICH BROCADE SILKS.

STRIPED SILK VELVETS in Blacks and Colors.

BLACK and COLORED SILK VELVETS for Dresses and Trimmings.

DRESS SATINS in all colors.

COLORED DRESS SILKS in fine qualities.

BLACK SILKS of this season's importation, selected with special regard to durability.

WIDE SILKS and SICILIENNES for CIRCULARS.

RICH FANCY DRESS GOODS in every imaginable combination.

CHANGEABLE SILK AND WOOL FABRICS.

MOMIE CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, ARMURES,

CORDS, AMAZON CLOTHS, PLAIDS,

CASHMERES, MERINOES, MIXTURES,

and other FASHIONABLE DRESS MATERIALS.

CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS. More than one hundred different styles, comprising every novelty, both in Blacks and Colors, produced this season.

MOURNING FABRICS. Cashmeres, Merinos, Drape d'Ete, Silk Novelties, Biarritz, Cords, Diagonals, Armures, Wool Fancies, Camel's Hair, Henriettas and Crapes IN ALL QUALITIES.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND QUILTS,

TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS and MUSLINS,

SHADE HOLLANDS and CURTAINS,

SILK and CHINTZ EIDER DOWN QUILTS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FERROPAL KID GLOVES, all shades..........two to six buttons every pair warranted.

GENTLEMEN'S TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, embroidered backs....finest qualities..........new shades every pair warranted.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LINED KID GLOVES, FUR TOPS.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES in STOCKINGS for GENTLEMEN, LADIES, and CHILDREN.

FINE MERINO UNDERWEAR for GENTLEMEN, LADIES, AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BALMORAL SKIRTS, new and exclusive styles.

PLAIN and EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS, finest made..........37 sizes..........fit guaranteed. Price one dollar.

GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS and CUFFS,

SCARFS and SUSPENDERS, fine qualities.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN Ladies' and Children's Collars, Cuffs, and Ties.

FRINGES and PASSEMENTERIES, exclusive styles.

Every conceivable novelty in FINE BUTTONS.

New styles in EMBROIDERIES.

FINE COLORED and EMBROIDERED H'DK'FS.

LACE FICHUS.

REAL and IMITATION LACES.

RIBBONS.

Also, the following special attractions:

Ladies' Wool Vests..........Thirty-eight cents

Gentlemen's Silk Scarfs..........Thirty-eight cents

Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, two-button, embroidered backs } One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Misses' Merino stockings..........Thirty-three cents

Colored Felt Skirts, high colors..........Eighty-nine cents

Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs..........Forty-four cents

1,000 pieces fine Embroideries..........Seven cents

Pearl and Combination Buttons..........Ten cents a dozen

Satin and Brocade Ribbons..........Ten cents

Twist and Chenille Fringes, five inches wide } ....Forty-five cents

Fine Beaded Gimps, cost 75 cents to import } ....Forty-five cents

All-Silk French Laces, five to six inches deep } ....Twenty-five cents

French Black Cashmere, all wool..........Thirty-seven cents

French colored Cashmere, all wool..........Forty cents

One thousand Dress Lengths and Remnants } ....Immense Reduction

Black Matelasse Cloakings..........One Dollar

Amazon Cloths, all colors..........One Dollar

Domet Flannels..........Ten cents

Wool Flannels, yard wide..........Nineteen cents

Ellerton Canton Flannels..........Seven cents

5-quarter Boston Sheetings..........Nineteen cents

9-quarter Pequot Sheetings..........Twenty-one cents

10-quarter Conestoga Sheetings..........Twenty-three cents

10-quarter bleached Sheetings..........Twenty-four cents

White Piques, fine quality..........Eight cents

Crochet Quilts, large sizes..........Eighty-one cents

Table Napkins, all linen..........Forty-nine cents

Table Damask, all linen, yard and a half wide } ....Twenty-four cents

Crash Toweling, all linen..........Eight cents

Honeycomb Towels, all linen..........Thirteen cents

Huck Towels, all linen, large size..........Sixteen cents

10-quarter Blankets, full size..........Two dollars and forty cents

Comfortables, full size..........Ninety-five cents

Children's Calico House Dresses..........Nineteen cents

JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 30 West Fourteenth-st., between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 11:

Bernard Smyth sold at public auction the two-story brick house, with lot 21.8 by 75, No. 171 West 26th-st., north side, 93 feet west of Ninth-av., for $7,000, to M. A. J. Lynch. Also, foreclosure sale, R. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, directed of the two four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, together in size 50 by 75, by 49.7 by 95, Nos. 661 and 663 1st-av., south-west corner of 38th-st., for $19,562, to Samuel Eddy, plaintiff.

A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the two-story frame house, with 10 lots, each 24 by 100, on East 173d-st., north side, block front between Morris-av. and Washington-avs., for $7,500, to Charles Hatch.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, J. H. Van Wyck, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick store, with lot 25 by 96.3, No. 98 Walker-st., south side, 81.9 feet east of William-st., for $9,000, to William H. Macy and another, as Executors and plaintiffs. Also, similar sale, Sidney J. Cowen, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 96.9, No. 125 East 24th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 4th-av., for $11,000, to Samuel B. Ladd, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Thomas E. Crain, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 97.6 by 100, on 139th-st., south side, 375 feet east of Willis-av., and three lots, each 25 by 100, on 139th-st., south side, 200 feet east of Willis-av., for $10,000, to George S. Moulton, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 101 by 200 by 98 by 200, on 147th-st., north side, running through to 148th-st., corner of Mill Brook, for $3,000, to Maria D. Nichols, as Administratrix and plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Alfred McIlatire, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 18 by 48, No. 273 East 3d-st., north side, 96 feet east of Avenue C, for $2,000, to August Ludolff, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, R. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 480 East 74th-st., south side, 275 feet west of Avenue A, for $10,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of dwelling and lot No. 812 West 26th-st., west of 8th-av., to Nov. 19; sale by Richard V. Harnett of lots on Willis-av., north of 144th-st., to same date, and sale by P. G. & C. S. Brown of a plot of land on 3d-av., corner of Denman-st., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Groton-st., w. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x90; A. Grant to Thomas Duane.....$525
Grand-av., s. w. s., 350 ft. n. w. of Central-av., 50x100; Joseph Buckhout and wife to J. R. Buckhout.....700
Ninth-st., n. s., 54.2 ft. e. of 21st-st., 21.10x90; Philip Hofman and wife to William W. Dinsmore and others.....nom.
9th-av., e. s., 25.3 ft. n. of 100th-st., 25.3x100; 98th-st., n. s., 150th-st., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11; Thomas C. Higgins and wife to Christian Blinn and another.....4,100
97th-st., e. s., 233.3 ft. e. of Madison-av., 17.9x100.6; J. D. De Alhomoz and wife to L. Del Monte.....100
Same property; Leonorde Del Monte and wife to D. De A. De G. De Alhomoz.....100
118th-st., n. s., 219 ft. e. w. of 2d-av., 18x103.3; S. J. Cowan, Referee, to Charlotte B. Wilbour.....38,500
42d-st., e. s., 341.8 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9; Frederick Seitz and wife to Elizabeth Seitz.....10,000
Same property; Elizabeth Seitz and husband to Walter L. Cutting, Executor, &c.....nom.
3d-st., n. s., 26 ft. e. of Avenue C, 18x48; A. McIntire, Referee, to William Rinke.....2,000
97th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.6; Ira E. Doying and wife to Carrie A. Lapham.....30,000
17th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 26x99; Patrick McKeon, Referee, to Alexander Brownlow, &c., to Macpherson Smith and another.....21,000
Same property; Bridget Cosgrove and others to Macpherson Smith and another.....nom.
Lind-av., s. s., Highbridge, 100x100; John Saver and wife to Daniel Smith.....2,500
Pitt-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100; Eva Rothschenk and another to Catharine Rothschenk.....250
85th-st., n. s., Lots Nos. 192 and 193; Thomas D. Harrison to J. B. Squier and another.....nom.
Same property; J. Bentley Squier and others to John B. Ortmanns.....12,000
Washington-av., 24th Ward, 100x120; the Westchester Fire Insurance Company to Rebecca A. McKinstry.....5,000
Land under water of Harlem River, adjoining property of S. D. and P. M. Railroad Company, 23d Ward, 420x irregular; David McLeod and wife to the West Side and Yonkers Railway Company.....9,045
Sedgwick-av., w. s., 224 Ward, 150.8x irregular; D. McLeod and wife to the West Side and Yonkers Railway Company.....9,135

LEASES RECORDED.

Ichler, John, to Louis Spannhake; No. 14 West 126th-st., 5 years, for annual rent of.....$1,200
Sanchez, Sarah A., to McGuire & Hays; Nos. 124, 126 and 128 West 27th-st., "Buckingham Palace," 10 years, for annual rent of.....5,500
Snow, Louisa, and husband to J. C. Umberfield; s. s. 53d-st., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 8 lots, 5 years, for annual rent of.....1,300

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Candee, E. W., to G. W. Candee; w. s. Avenue A, s. of 53d-st., 3 years.....$17,975
Donohue, J., and wife to E. J. Brown; n. s. corner of Lexington-av. and 91st-st., 1 month.....6,000
Greene, R. S. I., Kingsland and others, Executors, &c.; 124th-st., n. s. corner of Avenues B, 1 year.....1,000
Hutcheson, R., and wife to G. W. Fell; e. s. 5th-av., s. of 20th-st., 3 years.....9,000
McKinstry, Rebecca A., to the Westchester Fire Insurance Company; Washington-av., 24th Ward, 5 years.....4,000
Nelson, Hugh, and husband to J. T. Mann; n. s. 47th-st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years.....5,000
Middendorf, H., and wife to Theodore P. Nichols; n. s. corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st., 5 years.....7,000
Mann, Helen H., and husband to J. T. Mann; n. s. 47th-st., e. of 7th-av., 3 years.....5,000
Middendorf, H., and wife to Theodore P. Nichols; n. s. corner of 3d-av. and 19th-st., 5 years.....7,000
Murray, Joseph, and wife to Mary T. Constant; s. s. 111th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 months.....3,600
Shallon, Mary A., and husband to J. C. Umberfield; w. s. corner of 3d-av. and 45th-st., 1 year.....1,000
Tracy, T. F., and wife to S. S. Constant; n. s. 110th-st., w. of 4th-av., 4 months.....4,000
Wilborn, Charlotte B., to R. R. Rastrick and others, Executors, &c.; n. s. 12th-st., w. of 2d-av., installments.....12,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Ewald, A., to S. K. Nester and another.....$7,000
Middendorf, H., to Theodore P. Nichols.....nom.
Moore, J. G., to Margaret G. Spader.....500
New-York Life Insurance Company to A. B. Kenyon.....6,152
Underhill, Maria, to J. E. Lockwood, Trustee, &c.....3,000
Wright, S. O., to L. Stone.....1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—DESIRABLE extension dwelling, in perfect order; possession. Also, 55th-st., between 3d and Madison avs., four-story 20-foot modern dwelling; price low. V. A. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 38 East 17th st., or 561 5th-av.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs., opposite Columbia College grounds, a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50x100; price, $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—$11,000.—TWENTY-FOOT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, West 21st-st., opposite Theological Seminary Park. LEONARD J. CARPENTER, Nos. 56 and 58 East 23d-st., or Y. M. C. A. Building.

WE HAVE A LIST OF ELEGANT BROWN-stone houses, east side, some at bargains, on 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 64th, 65th, 68th, and 70th sts., near 5th and Madison avs., from $18,000 to $50,000. S. EDDY & SAYRE, No. 145 Broadway.

TO BUILDERS AND INVESTORS.—LOTS for sale: 320 suitable for low-priced dwellings; 809 with bulkheaded water-front, for factories; same distance from City Hall as 42d-st.; for sale a bargain. E. A. YOUNG, No. 291 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 54TH, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 62d, 63d, and 64th sts., near 5th-av. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK, 6th-av., corner 52d-st.

NO. 41 WEST 26TH-ST.—AT AUCTION.—Five-story and basement brown-stone house, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Nov. 12.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—IN QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY'S Building, Nos. 27 and 29 Wall-st., a desirable suite of offices, with immediate possession. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, Manager.

TO LET—A WINDOW, PLATE GLASS, ON Broadway, with counters and shelving; best location in the City for holidays. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 174 Times Office.

SECOND LOFT TO LET, 25x80, SUITABLE for any business; rent moderate. No. 959 Broadway, near door above 17th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR STOCK, DAIRY, AND fruit farm, near Tom's River, N. J., 100 acres; 60 acres cultivated, and the residue is meadow and cranberry land; 4,500 grape-vines, apple and pear trees and cranberries; handsome cottage, in the style of Queen Anne; farm-house; barn, 40x60, with wing 20x75; shed, 20x75; fine-kennel and piggery, 15x40; hen-house, 12x15; windmill and pump; steam-engine and boiler; milk route which sells $200 to $300 per month; mill for feed, hay-cutter, circular-saw, &c.; stabling for 9 horses, and carry-stable for 28 cows; all in good order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

A RESIDENCE AT NEWPORT, R. I.—TO let for the Winter season.—Containing 14 rooms, completely furnished, with stable, laundry, and ample grounds; sunny exposure and conveniently located. Address JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 31 Drexel Building, Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AN ELEGANT country seat at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., on the water; about 15 acres; the buildings and handsome grounds; price, $50,000; or will be rented for one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER BY A VERY DESIRable family, a moderate-sized, well-furnished house, between 5th or Madison av. or on some desirable cross street near the avenue; location nearest home preferred. HOMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FOURTEEN HANDSOME NEW BROWN-stone houses, Harlem improvement and roller; immediate possession; East 121st-st., rent, $550; also, four, corner Madison-av. and 111th-st., corner, $750; next, $650. S. THOMSON & SON, No. 1,476 3d-av.

A FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rent, $225 a month. Address R. R., Station G.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the same Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Thurs., Nov. 13, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Ramsay.....Saturday, Nov. 22, noon.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsons.....Thursday, Nov. 27, 2:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-room, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA, Nov. 12, 3 P. M. ALGERIA, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.
GALLIA, Nov. 19, 9 A. M. SCYTHIA, Dec. 3, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. OHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 7:30 A. M.

☞These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, according to state-room, $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA (cattle steamer).....Nov. 11, 7 A. M.
Steamer MIKADO.....Thursday, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thurs. Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
First cabin, $80 to $100, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 29, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60; $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
FRANCE, Thursday.....Wednesday, Nov. 12, 8 P. M.
CANADA, Tuesday.....Wednesday, Nov. 26, 9 P. M.
LABRADOR, Saturday.....Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

NECKAR.....Sat. Nov. 15 | MOSEL.....Sat. Nov. 29
RHINE.....Sat. Nov. 22 | GEN. WERDER.Sat. Dec. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $27.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Anchoria...Nov. 15, 6 A. M. | Circassia...Nov. 29, 5 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Nov. 22, noon. | Devonia...Dec. 6, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Anchoria...Nov. 15, 6 A. M. | Circassia...Nov. 29, 5 A. M.
Ethiopia.....Nov. 22, noon. | Devonia...Dec. 6, 10 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Charlise-st.

Victoria...Nov. 15, 6 A. M. | Utopia.....Nov. 29, noon.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

PRUSIA.....Thurs., Nov. 13 | GELLERT...Thurs., Nov. 27
WESTPHALIA.Thurs. Nov. 20 | LESSING.....Thurs., Dec. 4

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
J. KRUGER & CO., G. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Paronia Ferry, Jersey City:
ST. CATARINA.....Wednesday, Nov. 12
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Saturday, Nov. 15
1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $45—$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
BRUNCH, EDDE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 E. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R., foot of Beaver-st., NEW-YORK, AND QUEENSTOWN.
Stein, Wed., Nov. 12, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Nov. 19, 4 P. M.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)
France, Thu., Nov. 13, 8 P. M. | Erin, Sat., Nov. 15, 6 A. M.
Cabin $50 to $75, currency. Steerage, $25. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's office, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Nov. 20, noon
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Nov. 15, noon
From HONG KONG to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Nov. 24, noon
For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Jane-st., at 3 P. M.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. MICKENS.....Wed., Nov. 12
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat., Nov. 15
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee Line.
G. D. OWENS, GEO. YONGE, Agent
General Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and
Central R. R. Co. of Ga. Central R. R.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 2 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (new).....Saturday, Nov. 15
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only), Nov. 28, 12 M.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Nov. 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 13
☞Mails to the coast, small table service.
Steamer will leave New-Orleans Nov. 8 and Nov. 25 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....TUESDAY, Nov. 11
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA.....THURSDAY, Nov. 13
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Nov. 15
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 2 North River as follows:
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICKLEN.WED., Nov. 12
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....SAT., Nov. 29
(Accommodations unexpired.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Nov. 13
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Nov. 22
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA BALT. RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; steamers leave foot of Murray-st. and Peck-slip, daily, at 5 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE and NEWPORT, via Stonington Line, Pier 40, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. Jersey City 4:30 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS OF Connecticut and Housatonic Railroad, Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 38 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays included, from Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, ITS SURROUNDINGS, and all stations on the New-York, Boston and Air Line, Derby and North Hampton Railroads.—Steamer JOHN H. STARIN and BRASTUS CORNING leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M., every night in the week except Saturday; arrive in New-Haven in time for all morning trains of all railroads leaving that city for the East and West. Fare, $1; excursion, $1 50. Starin's New-Haven Transportation Line. JOHN H. STARIN.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 10th...1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 12th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 13th...2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 13th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 15th...9:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th...8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th...11:00 A. M.	Monday, 17th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 20th...12:00 M.	Wednesday, 19th...9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 21st...10:30 A. M.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with twins North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW settlement SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 40 (New No. 41) North River, Leroy-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer DEWEY RIDER, Tuesdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M., Pier 42, Canal-st., N. R. Fare, including berth, 50c.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
On and after Nov. 10, 1879.

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Oil City, Centre, and Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sundays, 3:10 P. M.; week-days, 3:40, 8:00 A. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M., Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 8:40 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 8:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 8:30, 8:50, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 8:50, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 8:50, 10:10 P. M.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
16 Through Trains each way, daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Nov. 10, 1879,
Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:35, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:35, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

An express train leaves New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 3:45, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket office, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, J. P. FARMER,
General Manager. Central Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Nov. 10, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

11:02 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections for Saratoga, Glens Falls, Burlington, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Boston without change, leaving Albany for Saratoga, 7:40 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester, Niagara Falls, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also to Montreal, via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday; on Saturday leaves Albany at 9:45 P. M.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express office, 241 Broadway, and 722 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and at 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. E. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangements of Passenger Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, coaches to Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Chicago.

3 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7:30 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see timetables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot as follows: On and after Nov. 10, 1879: 6:40, 11:35 A. M., 2 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R., 8:05 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05, A. M., 1, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Derby and Ansonia Branch—7:10 A. M., 12 M., 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH

THE STETTAUER FAILURE

A LARGE MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

DISSATISFIED CREDITORS—NO REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FIRM PRESENT—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Over 200 merchants of New-York and other cities met yesterday in the St. Nicholas Hotel, to discuss the affairs of Stettauer Brothers & Co., the suspended dry goods merchants of Chicago. It was one of the largest meetings of creditors ever held in this City, excepting, perhaps, those held by depositors of broken banks. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly every person present was a heavy loser by the suspension of the firm, the best of order and good humor prevailed. Mr. C. N. Bliss, of the firm of Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, was chosen to preside. Mr. Tenney, attorney for Stettauer Brothers & Co., said that when the call for the meeting was issued it was announced that at least one member of the suspended firm would be present. At a subsequent conference with some of the creditors in Chicago it had been decided that the attendance of any of the partners at the New-York meeting would be injudicious, in view of the unfortunate features of the failure and the other unfortunate features attributed to it by the press. The statements of the Chicago papers, Mr. Tenney believed, had "inflamed" some of the creditors to such an extent that it was regarded as pretty certain they would make it exceedingly uncomfortable for any partner who would have the temerity to put in an appearance at the meeting. New-York creditors had been to Chicago, he added, to investigate the causes of the failure, and they had been accompanied by an expert, who would submit the result of the examination made. He [Mr. Tenney] would have to take an opportunity in the future to differ with the expert on some points. The attorney next essayed an explanation of the causes of the failure as communicated to him by his clients. In the first place, he said, the capital of the firm was never large enough for the business which they transacted, and secondly, that capital became reduced by the results of the business from year to year, until on Jan. 1 last it had become reduced to little more than a mere nominal sum. Of late years it had become fashionable for merchants of Chicago and elsewhere to engage in various outside enterprises. Some went into these speculations in the hope if short of capital, to realize some, while others with large capital went into them for the purpose of doubling it, if they could. Some had succeeded, and their credit had correspondingly improved. The firm of Stettauer Brothers & Co. had gone into these outside enterprises, but luck was against them. They had during a period of eight months invested largely in the Board of Trade of Chicago, and had also, to a limited extent engaged in mining speculations. Those efforts to win fortunes outside of their regular business had resulted in losses aggregating $400,000, enough to break any firm. Shortly after April the Stettauers borrowed from their father-in-law, Mr. Rosenfeld, $65,000 in cash, and from their mother-in-law, Mrs. Rosenfeld, loaned them $118,000. At that time, Mr. Tenney added, neither of those persons was aware of the fact that the members of the firm had been speculating. The firm had borrowed in the expectation of receiving $500,000 from a certain source. At this point a creditor asked from whom they expected to get that half a million. "I am making this speech," replied Mr. Tenney, who, resuming the thread of his statement with perfect composure, went on to say that the firm had failed to get that expected $500,000. Hope lasted for only a brief period longer. About Oct. 1, 1879, Abraham Stettauer pressed a claim of $136,000 which had been standing against them since 1874. He was paid, and the firm also paid deposit accounts of country customers and employes. To these were added a payment of $65,000 to Mr. Rosenfeld, while the debt of Mrs. Rosenfeld was secured by a mortgage. To one bank in this City a debt of $25,000 was paid, and to another in Chicago, $30,000. Of the total amount paid out, only $200,000 had been expended out of the usual course. The firm desired now to surrender all the assets in their possession to their creditors. "We are willing," said Mr. Tenney, "to give 85 cents.—" The remainder of the sentence was drowned in loud applause. "Gentlemen," added the lawyer, "don't misunderstand me. [Here he was greeted with a loud burst of laughter.] I don't mean that we are voting to give 85 cents on the dollar." [Groans.] "We offer you 85 cents on the value of our assets. Could any man do more than that. It amounts to 50 cents on the dollar. We offer you one-fifth cash, and the balance in four, eight, and sixteen months, handsomely secured. In conclusion, Mr. Tenny recommended the appointment of a committee to confer with the firm and make any additional investigation which might be deemed necessary for the purpose of arriving at a clearer view of their affairs.

Mr. W. S. Dunn, of R. B. Claflin & Co., called for the report of Mr. Burnap, the expert, lately the manager of the Manhattan Beach Hotel. Mr. Burnap forward and unfolding a roll of foolscap, that gentleman gave an account of the present condition of the firm as shown by the examination. The liabilities, according to the figures presented, are as follows: Bills payable, $359,398 96; accounts payable, $1,375,252 68; taxes due and payable, $25,000; total liabilities, $1,759,657 65. Of this $239,791 52 is in secured debts, leaving $1,519,861 13 represented by unsecured debt. The assets are: Merchandise, as valued by competent men, $700,439 73; cash on hand, $32,727 99; furniture and fixtures, $500; Exposition stock, considered good, $300; open accounts, $408,282 53; bills receivable, $16,478 43; real estate, for sale, $75,000; total assets, $1,242,719 68. Deducting $28,000 on guaranteed accounts and contingent liabilities, the total is $1,214,719 68. A further reduction of the secured debts from the assets leaves the total amount applicable for the payment of non-secured debts as $974,929 16, or 64 1-10 per cent of the whole.

Mr. Job Byers asked the expert whether the statement made in January by the firm was correct. The answer was in the negative. That statement, Mr. Burnap added, showed a surplus of $499,631 40, while the stock or capital account on the ledger showed a surplus of $214,231 89. In November last bad debts to the amount of $149,000, which had been accumulating for three years, were charged for the first time. Deducting those, the examiners had found that the firm were, on Dec. 31, 1878, actually short to the extent of $203,867 72. They were in that condition 30 days prior to the date of the making of the statement. The amounts drawn out by the members of the firm from 1874 to 1879, inclusive, were: Charles S. Stettauer, $192,559 25; David Stettauer, $173,812 57; Mr. Einstein, $48,007 27; total, drawn out by the three partners, $415,279 09. If to this were added the payment of the debt of $136,000 to Abraham Stettauer, and of the interest thereon, ($12,000,) the total draft Mr. Burnap said would be $564,066 10. Speaking of the disastrous speculations of the firm, he summed up the losses on grain at $274,722 40, and the mining losses at $40,000.

A gentleman representing the firm of R. Blankenburg & Co., of Philadelphia, asked whether there was a list of creditors. "I see very few Hebrews here," he said, "and I have been told that all the Hebrew creditors have been paid."

"I am sorry to say," said Mr. Frederick Lewis, hesitating definitely upon the question, "that I am a Hebrew—that is, I am delighted to say I am a Hebrew—but extremely sorry that I am in for $10,600." Other gentlemen seated in various parts of the room called attention to the fact that they, too, were Hebrews, and were "in" for $5,000, $10,000, and $15,000, respectively.

Mr. John Allen, of Philadelphia, expressed the opinion that it would be well to accept anything they could get from the firm. On motion a committee was appointed to consider the affairs of the firm and to endeavor to get as large a percentage of the debts as could be obtained. A resolution offered by Mr. Martin, of Kirkwood & Martin, was carried, and was to the effect that the creditors were not disposed to accept any proposition based on facts and figures different from those presented by the expert. The committee appointed consists of the following: W. S. Dunn, of R. B. Claflin & Co.; R. Cutter, of George C. Richardson & Co.; William Simpson, of W. Simpson, Son & Co.; Mr. Degener, of C. O. Aufmordt & Co.; Mr. Lawrence, of Lawrence, Taylor & Co.; Mr. Noyes, of J. L. Bremer Brother & Co.; S. S. Fisher, of S. S. Fisher & Co., and the Chairman. The meeting then adjourned.

AN OLD FIREMAN DEAD.

George W. McGill, one of the oldest firemen in the City, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital, from Bright's disease of the kidneys. In early life he was a butcher in Washington Market, and well known in the City as a sporting man. He was born in the Fifth Ward, and lived there all his life. He was at one time Assistant Foreman of No. 53 Engine in the old Volunteer Fire Department, and was personally complimented by John Decker, the Chief of the department at the time, for his bravery in rescuing several children from a fire in Canal-street. His brother, Mr. Joseph McGill, is now Foreman of No. 32 Engine. McGill's funeral, which will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 440 Greenwich-street, to-day, will be attended by a large number of the old sporting men and volunteer firemen of the City.

NOT SO BAD IN THE STEERAGE.

Several of the steerage passengers in the steamer France on her recent trip to this City, against the Captain and other officers of which certain strictures have been made regarding the treatment of the steerage passengers, have signed a letter, addressed to THE TIMES, in which they state that the Captain and Doctor went daily among the passengers for the purpose of receiving complaints, and doing all they could to alleviate the sufferings incident to a long and tedious voyage; that on one occasion the cabin passengers tested the food supplied the steerage passengers, and pronounced it equal in quality to that supplied in the cabin, and that the Captain was the most kind and faithful commander with whom any of them have ever sailed.

A QUANDARY OF LIMITED APPLICATION.

The banks which sold the majority of the $10,000,000 of July bonds of 1881, to the Treasury, are in a quandary what to do with the gold which they have received in payment, as the total amount weighs 16 tons, and they have no place to put it. Some time ago the Bank of America was designated as a common depository for the gold by the banks in the Clearing-house Association, and a special set of vaults was begun to accommodate it. The new vaults are not yet finished, however. Yesterday the Clearing-house Committee telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to use temporarily one of the silver vaults of the Sub-Treasury, and if their request is granted it is proposed to issue certificates against the gold until such time as the Bank of America vaults are ready for its reception.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN BY THE MAYOR BUT NOT CONSIDERED.

The Aldermen held a brief session yesterday before proceeding to act in their capacity as County Canvassers. At noon the roll was called, and Col. Tracey, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, subsequently appeared in the chamber and stood near President Mott's desk. He had a bundle of communications in his hands, which he handed to the President, who awaited a favorable opportunity to lay them before the board. The papers were observed by several of the members, who, regarding them as nominations for various offices, evinced a disposition to evade receiving them. Some ordinary business was then transacted. A petition was received from Judges Noah Davis, Larremore, Barrett, Charles P. Daly, and others, asking the board to assign the room recently used by the Commissioner of Jurors in the new Court-house for the accommodation of members of the Bar. The matter was laid over. The Committee on Finance then introduced a report in favor of exempting the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum from the payment of Croton water tax. This was also laid over. President Mott here announced that he had several communications which the Clerk would read. Alderman Mott, however, said they were obliged by law to organize as County Canvassers before 1 o'clock, and he therefore moved that they take a recess until 2 P. M. This motion was promptly carried, thus preventing the communications from being officially received. At 2 P. M. the Board again met, but, in the absence of a quorum, they adjourned until Tuesday next.

The nominations sent in by Mayor Cooper were as follows: Arthur B. Graves for Police Commissioner, in place of Mr. De Witt C. Wheeler.

Mr. George B. Deane, Jr., for Police Justice, in place of George R. Kasmire, deceased.

Mr. Charles H. Truax for Police Justice, in place of Henry Murray, the present incumbent.

Mr. Arthur B. Graves, the nominee for Police Commissioner, was born in Macon, Ga., and is now about 40 years of age. He came to this City about 25 years ago, and afterward became a cotton merchant. He was the second President of the Cotton Exchange, and was Treasurer of that body for three years. He is now President of the St. Nicholas Bank, and he is also a Director of the Bank of the Republic, and of the Hanover and Phœnix Fire Insurance Companies. Mr. Graves, while making a brief visit to the City Hall yesterday, said that the Mayor tendered the nomination to him yesterday morning, and that he did not feel it would be proper to decline it, if his services would be beneficial to the City. When asked what his politics were, he replied, "I have been a Republican since I left Georgia, and that is about 25 years ago."

Mr. George B. Deane, Jr., who has been named for the Police Justiceship made vacant by the death of the late George R. Kasmire, was born in this City Aug. 31, 1848, and is, therefore, in his thirty-second year. He is a son of Assemblyman Deane, who was recently elected from the Ninth District. Mr. Deane, Jr., was educated in the public schools of this City, the Seward Institute, in Florida, Orange County, and the Monticello Academy, in Sullivan County. After graduating from the latter institution he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He is at present practicing his profession in this City, and has an office at No. 291 Broadway. Mr. Deane has always been an active working member of the Republican Party of this City. In 1873 and 1874 he was a member of the Republican Central Committee, and in 1873 he was Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Central Committee. In 1873 he was elected to the Assembly from the Ninth Assembly District of this City, and the following year he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen. In both of these positions his conduct was such as to commend him to the favor of his constituents and the tax-payers generally. Mr. Deane is new Clerk of the Third District Civil Court. He resides in the Ninth Ward.

Mr. Charles H. Truax, the nominee for the Police Justiceship now held by Henry Murray, is a young lawyer, who has been prominently identified with the Anti-Tammany Democracy. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., about 30 years ago, and was a member of the Class of '67, of Hamilton College. A year later he began the practice of law, and made this City his home. He is a Trustee in the St. Nicholas Club, the New-York Athletic Club, and the Harlem Dispensary. He is one of the Secretaries of the Irving Hall General Committee.

LARGE FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.

BENZINE BURNING AND GAS TANKS EXPLODING.

On Saturday night a fire occurred in the Wilson Building, an irregular parallelogram, known as Nos. 414 and 416 Bleecker-street, Nos. 82, 84, and 86 Bank-street, and Nos. 582 to 588 Hudson-street. The structure is five stories high, and the damage on this occasion was estimated at $16,400. Yesterday, shortly after 11.30 o'clock, workmen were cleaning the machinery, which was rusted, in the factory of the Lyons Asbestos Paint Company, on the second floor of that portion of the building fronting on Bleecker-street, with benzine, when a fire broke out from an unknown cause. The premises were under the surveillance of members of the Fire Insurance Patrol, and one of them sent out the alarm, No. 314. When the engines arrived the officer in charge saw that the disaster was not an ordinary one, and two more alarms were struck. These brought to the rendezvous a large force of the Fire Department, Chief Bates, Commissioners Gorman and King, Inspector Dilks, and Capt. Benthold. The flames traveled with extraordinary rapidity, and at the outset it appeared impossible to prevent them from making a clean sweep from Bank-street to West Eleventh-street, and from Bleecker-street to Hudson-street. They mounted high in the air, and as the wind veered they lapped over to every point of the compass. Chief Bates, however, disposed of the engines and directed his subordinates with such skill that 20 minutes after the outbreak it was apparent that the fire was limited to the area of the premises in which it started, and at 12.30 P. M. it was under control. The building consists of a modern structure, No. 86 Bank-street and Nos. 582 to 588 Hudson-street, and an older one, Nos. 414 and 416 Bleecker-street and Nos. 82 and 84 Bank-street. The latter suffered most, being gutted to the ground floor. The modern structure was gutted from the third floor to the roof. At 4 P. M. the fire was extinguished.

The losses are estimated as follows:

Building, owned by P. M. Wilson, (insured for $13,000)	$28,000
Office of P. M. Wilson, (by water damage)	500
J. R. Thorne, wood-turner, fourth floor, Nos. 414 and 416 Bleecker-street, (no insurance)	2,000
J. H. Little, fifth floor, same building, (insurance $1,000,) Central Steam Laundry	1,500
Dwight Roberts, machinist, second floor same building, (no insurance)	3,000
Walter Logan, printer, second floor, Nos. 584 to 588 Hudson-street, (insurance $5,000)	10,000
P. M. Wilson & Co., New-York Calcium Lights Company, first floor and fifth floor, Nos. 82 and 84 Bank-street, (no insurance)	2,800
Allegretti Ice Cream Saloon Company, basement, No. 84 Bank-street, (by water)	500
Lyons Asbestos Paint Company, second floor, Bleecker and Bank streets, (no insurance)	3,000
T. Emmerich, machinist, third floor, Nos. 584, 586, and 588 Hudson-street, (no insurance)	3,500
C. D. Yoe, dry goods produce, No. 588 Hudson-street, (no insurance)	1,000
Horace Day, honey merchant, No. 586 Hudson-street, ($1,000 insurance)	1,500
C. Beasing, lager-beer saloon, No. 584 Hudson-street, ($1,000 insurance)	500
Paul Leudner, cutlery, No. 582 Hudson-street, ($800 insurance)	2,000
Singer's Gravel Paper Company, second and third floors No. 582 Hudson-street, ($1,000 insurance)	2,000
Dowmus & Co., butter manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Bank-street, basement	350
John Baker, butter manufacturer, No. 584 Hudson-street, basement, (insurance, $2,000)	700
Total	$82,300

During the fire several tanks charged with inflammable gases for the Calcium-light Company exploded on the fifth floor of Nos. 82 and 84 Bank-street, and threw bricks and rubbish into the square opposite. When the alarm was given, 60 tanks charged with gas, were taken from the factory. Had they exploded the firemen might have been injured. The new water-tower, which enabled the firemen to throw water into the upper floors of the building at a direct angle, worked to a charm.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Union steam-ship Nevada, which is to call at St. John, Newfoundland, for a portion of the disabled Arizona's passengers, sailed yesterday. Two more steam-ships, the Spain, of the National Line, and the State of Indiana, of the State Line, also sailed yesterday. Both of those are extra boats, which have been sent over to this country on account of the large quantities of freight awaiting transportation here. Three more steam-ships will be dispatched by the National Company during the present week. To-day, the Bothnia, of the Cunard Line; the France, of the French Line; the France, of the National Line, and the P. Caland, of the Red-cross Line, will sail. Three steam-ships will follow on Thursday, and six more on Saturday. The passenger lists which have been received are as follows:

In steam-ship France, for Havre.—G. C. Levey, S. J. Walker, Mrs. Walker, E. Torgiuson, F. Parnon, Alexander Rawley, George W. Rex, Dr. C. Calixte Scoulaze, Henri De Kerkove, Jules Schmerlin, Charles Denis, J. Saltman, J. Grandidier, Mrs. Grandidier, Henri Robert, F. Cholleyon, A. C. Downing, Miss Josephine Downing, Mrs. L. Van Loo, Charles Gilsey, Georges De Thierry De Fellenan, E. M. Scudder, Edward Levenson, Leigi Olivieri, Mrs. Olivieri, W. J. Ehrich, Mrs. Enrich and three children, Sisters Marie St. Marc and Noella De Marie, A. Seafer, Mrs. Seafer, the Rev. A. Paganini, Miss K. Paganini, Mrs. Line Kapesler and child, M. Chambertes, A. Peyran, Miguel Arlenchabaca, Dominique Angiada, Mrs. Angiada and child, Henry Guelich, Jacob Kaschala, A. Olivieri, Miss Marie Herman, J. Deluce, Mrs. Deluce and two children, the Rev. Mr. Joly.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Charles Vincent Staller, William Alexandan, the Rev. J. R. Atkins, Mrs. A. M. Parks, Miss Parks, G. E. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Archie Dreckie, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams.

ARRESTING LOTTERY MEN

THE SENDING OF DECOY LETTERS.

SOME OF THE ENORMOUS PROFITS OF THE LOTTERY BUSINESS—WHY THE LOUISIANIANS CAME TO NEW-YORK.

The arrests of dealers in lottery tickets begun on Monday under the management, or on the complaints, of Special Agent Anthony Comstock, were continued yesterday, and eight new victims were added to the list, making about 15 arrests thus far accomplished. M. A. Martinez, Theodore Zaebsch, and one or two others, who were reported as arrested on Monday, were not in fact arrested, but surrendered themselves, under the belief that warrants were issued for them, and that they might thus avoid the indignity or inconvenience of actual arrest. Yesterday, however, they were arrested in fact, warrants having been meantime issued against them. Another lottery-dealer walked with a friend into the office of United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning, and being asked what he wanted, replied: "I came to surrender myself." "Who are you?" asked the Commissioner. The man gave his name, and, continuing, said: "I am a ticket-dealer and I want to give bail." "Have you been arrested?" asked the Commissioner. "No, but I want to give bail," persisted the man. The Commissioner looked over the record of warrants issued, and said: "I haven't issued any warrant against you—no charge has been made, and there is nothing to give bail for." "Well," continued the man, "I have got my bondsman here, and I suppose they will arrest me, and I want to give bonds, that's all." It was only with some persuasion that the Commissioner could induce the man to leave, as he finally did, but he certainly was the most anxious man on the subject of giving bail that the Commissioner has seen for years. The persons against whom warrants were executed yesterday were B. Frank Moore, of No. 319 Broadway; Max Borger, of Nine-Hogan's, an employe of Mr. Jerome, of No. 128 Nassau-street; G. Uppington, who represents the firm of "Williamson & Co." of No. 599 Broadway, near Houston-street; William S. Wilson, of the firm of Leahy & Co., who have offices at No. 120 Bowery, and five other places in this City; Wylie Barrow, representing L. J. Commerford, at No. 163 Broadway; Charles F. McAlpin, of No. 238 Grand-street, near Bowery; M. A. Martinez, of No. 10 Wall-street; Theodore Zaebsch, of No. 23 Park-place, and Amelio M. Castillo, of Murray-street. Bail in the sum of $1,000 each for examination on the charges against them of sending lottery tickets and circulars, or advertisements pertaining to lotteries, through the mails. B. F. Moore, whose arrest is noticed above, is the general agent in this City of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and transacts its business here as such for M. A. Dauphin, of New-Orleans, using a power of attorney authorizing him to sign Dauphin's name, receive post letters addressed to Dauphin in this City, and otherwise to transact business in that name. He formerly acted in the same capacity for Plum, who was the advertised general agent of the company in this City. Most of these complaints, if not all of them, are based on mailed letters sent to Agent Comstock or his assistants in different parts of the State, in answer to decoy letters intended to entrap the dealers. One of the letters sent by Mr. Comstock was signed "U. Arcaute," another, "I. L. Ketcham;" a third "B. Jolly." The dealers did not seem to understand the phonetic method of spelling, or they would have read in the first signature the warning "You are caught;" in the second the declaration "I'll catch 'em," and in the third a hint to "be jolly" before the trouble overtook them. In return for money inclosed and addressed to them, they promptly sent by mail letters, circulars, Keiham and Jolly the tickets and circulars asked for. Most of the prisoners were bailed by friends or associates engaged or interested in the lottery business. Mr. Moore's bondsman was Francis Morris, who is an Englishman by birth, but has been engaged in lottery schemes for 40 years. He was originally employed by Yates & McIntyre, who were lottery managers under a charter granted by the State of New-York, but which was repealed in 1833. He then went into the employ of Dudley S. Gregory & Co., in Jersey City, but while there was accused of printing duplicate lottery tickets, and left their service. He then came to New-York and started a little lottery of his own, called "the Georgia Lottery," the drawings in which were governed and decided by the drawings of another concern chartered by the State of Rhode Island. Afterward he became one of the managers of the Maryland Lottery. He is John Morris's son-in-law, and one of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and possesses all of his father's peculiar ability and knowledge relating to the business. He has recently become quite a sporting man, owns a stud of fine horses, and lives in real style at Throgg's Neck during the Summer and at the New-York Hotel in the Winter.

The facts relating to this crusade against the dealers are these: During the past Summer Mr. Comstock paid a visit to the western part of the State, particularly in Buffalo and neighboring towns, and caused a number of decoy-letters to be directed and sent to the parties now under arrest, and to others yet to be arrested, all of whom were advertised as lottery-ticket dealers or were otherwise known to be in the business. These letters inclosed money, and asked for tickets and circulars, which were in every instance returned to the bogus addresses as given in the letters. About that time the attention of the lottery managers was called to certain peculiarities pertaining to these letters from Buffalo, and it is now fully believed by them that they showed, on comparison, some of Mr. Comstock's peculiar methods of going to work to get evidence, but it was by that time too late, as many of them, if not all, had been answered. The arrest of Moore, the general agent and attorney of Dauphin, is expected to lead to some very startling developments, growing out of a suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by Marcus Cleaver, Stanley against Charles T. Howard and John A. Morris, who are principals in and control the Louisiana Lottery Company. "Mr. Dauphin" states in advertisements in some of the daily papers that all of the 100,000 tickets which are included or issued in each monthly scheme are sold before the drawing takes place. This, if true, indicates a gross receipt of $300,000 monthly, of which they claim to distribute $110,000 in prizes, leaving $90,000 for the running expenses, including advertising, rents, salaries, printing, and postage. This, in the opinion of men who know a great deal about the business, leaves a monthly margin of profit amounting to from $35,000 to $40,000 to be divided between four or five persons, and giving each of them an income of about $100,000 a year. It is said that seven-eighths of the tickets issued are now sold in this City and State, and that as a consequence about $175,000 a month is paid by New-Yorkers for the pleasure, profit, or privilege of indulging in this little game of the Louisianians. The company is said to have been driven to seek a new market for their tickets in the East, because they have abused, to an extent, the monetary resources of the people of Louisiana, and New-York, with its rich, liberal, and changing population, was selected as the new hunting ground. Since the company thus made its business advent here on a large scale, by establishing a general and elaborately organized office, they have been comparatively unmolested by the authorities, and the business has grown to be one of immense profit. As it is the duty of every Police Captain to report all places where illegal business is being conducted, especially gambling-houses, policy shops, and lottery offices, it might be a matter of interest to the Police Commissioners to examine the report of the Captain in whose precinct Mr. "Dauphin's" general office, at No. 319 Broadway, is located, and learn if that gentleman has been exempt, and, if so, why he has been exempt from Police surveillance. The suit now pending in the United States Circuit Court is brought to compel an accounting by the Louisiana Lottery Company for a share of its profits claimed by the plaintiff, and the company will be required to produce its books in court, and the public will be startled and amazed at the immense profits which have accrued, principally from the sale of tickets in this State. An attempt has been made recently on the part of Postmaster-General Key to obtain or stop in transmission tickets, circulars, and advertisements of lottery schemes sent through the mails. THE TIMES has recently published several dispatches from Washington on the subject, and Mr. Charles T. Howard, one of the company's managers, has passed the greater part of the Summer and Fall in Washington and New-York, attempting to affect the decision of the Postmaster-General by securing a modification of it in such a manner as would enable the company to carry on their business through the mails. They have been unsuccessful thus far, but as a means of inducing confidence in the business on the part of the public, and as a sort of bluff, perhaps, against the obduracy of Postmaster-General Key, Attorney-General Devens's letter on the subject, dated April 30, 1878, as an advertisement in certain daily newspapers. This letter was addressed to the Postmaster-General on a former occasion, when the integrity of the mails from this place was being assisted, and in it Gen. Devens took the ground that the Post Office Department would not be warranted in detaining any letters addressed to any parties whatever on a mere suspicion that they contained matter prohibited by law, or by regulation of the department.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The annual dinner and election of the Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association took place at Sieghortner's restaurant, Lafayette-place, Monday evening, and the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Anton A. Raven, President; William G. Davies, Vice-President; Charles H. Patrick, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Putnam, Recording Secretary; Arthur W. Sherman, Treasurer. Directors—A. Judson Stone, Seymour A. Bunce, George D. Farrar, William H. Guien, Jr., S. W. Smith, Charles H. Wilson, and John C. Palmer. The Officers' Union is an association of the officers and ex-officers of the Mercantile Library Association, and has nothing to do with the Library Association proper, or at least has no control over it. The project of a new building for the library was discussed at the dinner, as usual, but discussion seems all that is likely to come of it. Mr. Samuel Putnam, who, in addition to being one of the officers of the Union, is an officer of the Library Association, in speaking of the matter last evening, said there was no probability of a change being made so far as he could see. The decision unfortunately vested with the Clinton Hall Association, which owned the building, and aided the Mercantile Library Association, to which it stood something in the nature of godfather. It was formed for the sole purpose of aiding the library, and it had now in reserve $90,000 laid away for the erection of a new building, when the Trustees and others could make up their minds to undertake the work. This they seemed unwilling to do, because it would necessarily involve the borrowing of a large amount of money to purchase a site and put up the structure, the interest on which would unquestionably eat up all the revenues from the library for many years. Under these circumstances there was, in Mr. Putnam's opinion, no likelihood of a change until some benevolent-minded person was generous enough to give a plot of ground upon which a building could be placed.

THE QUESTION OF PURE MILK.

ANOTHER MEETING OF THE BEDFORD FARMERS' CLUB—SEALED CANS AND BOTTLES.

The meeting of the Bedford Farmers' Club was held yesterday at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. This meeting was held to further consider the question of supplying pure milk to the City, and a number of leading milk-dealers, doctors, and others had been invited to attend. The Hon. John Jay presided, and Mr. James Wood, of Mount Kisco, acted as Secretary. The committee appointed to report upon the question of the demand for pure milk, and the price which might be expected for it, made an informal report through Mr. D. W. Wilson, to the effect that there was always a demand for pure milk, and as to the price, 8 cents per quart was not too much. Upon this, one dealer said he could deliver, and did deliver, milk at 6 cents per quart; another said that he found he could deliver 100 quarts of milk per day at a cost of 2 cents per quart on a route 12 miles long, and another said that the cost might be reduced to 1 cent through the concentration and consequent shortening of routes, which such an association as the one proposed could effect, but which individual dealers could not. The committee on the expediency of establishing a central depot at which to receive the milk in sealed cans and there distributing it in sealed bottles, reported through Dr. A. S. Heath that the committee considered this the most feasible method of getting pure milk to the consumer. The committee on the most economical mode of delivering, and whether such delivery can be advantageously made through the present milkmen of this City, reported progress through Gen. John Cochrane, who made a speech of some length upon the subject, to the effect that if honest men could be found they might be employed. The committee was reinforced by the addition of two members. Mr. Henry Bergh was appointed one of these, but he begged to be excused, on the ground that he had already so much work to do that he really could not serve. He was excused. On motion of Dr. A. S. Heath, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five, to report at a future meeting, on the kind of legislation, if any, necessary to secure the purity of milk. A long and desultory discussion took place on the general questions of supply, purity, distribution, and price of milk, in which Mr. Bergh, Dr. Mott, Jr., Dr. Heath, Mr. Decker, Gen. Cochrane, and several milk-dealers took part, and the meeting adjourned till two weeks from date, to the same place, at 3 P. M. The work of getting the association organized seems to progress slowly. It is now about three months since the Hon. John Jay started the project, at a meeting held in his country house, and the progress so far made seems to be scarcely more than a general agreement that the best way to get the milk into the City is in sealed cans, from which it is to be distributed, in sealed quart bottles.

BURGLARS IN NEW-JERSEY.

A WOMAN'S ADVENTURE WITH THEM IN ELIZABETH.

W. A. Miller lives with his family on rather a lonely and secluded part of Irvington-place, Elizabeth, N. J. On Sunday evening he went out after supper to make a call, leaving his wife and their three children at home. The family retired to an upper bedroom after Mr. Miller had gone, and Mrs. Miller busied herself with preparations to put the little ones to bed. At 8 o'clock she heard a sharp rap at the side door of the house, which is a frame building, standing by itself on a half-acre plot of ground. Mrs. Miller did not care to open the door for strangers while her husband was away from home, and raising the window, she thrust her head out and inquired who was there. In the darkness she could see indistinctly the forms of two men, but neither ventured a response to her inquiry. She closed the window and paid no further heed to the rappings, till she heard sounds which indicated that the men were making an effort to get in. Trembling with fear, she rushed to the door of the room in which she was sitting with her children and locked it. Presently she heard the tramp of feet in the lower rooms, and from the sounds was satisfied that the intruders were looking through that part of the house for plunder. She heard the foot-treads on the stairs leading to the floor on which she and her family had imprisoned themselves. Soon afterward she observed that the atmosphere was impregnated with a peculiar odor, and thought she saw some kind of smoke coming through the keyhole from the hallway to the bedroom. Her children became stupefied, and two of them fell to the floor as though they had been overcome. Mrs. Miller herself felt a choking sensation, and, for the first time, the advisability of opening the window occurred to her. She raised the sash and gave an alarm. The burglars heard her cries and fled. They left no trace of their visit behind them beyond the fact that a little money which had been on the dining-room mantel-piece was there no longer. It is supposed that the odor was made by chloroform injected through the keyhole with a syringe.

A general tour of South Elizabeth was made by the midnight thieves on Monday night. The marauders are supposed to be the same who, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, visited several places in North Elizabeth and robbed them. Houses visited on Monday night were occupied by Mrs. Julia Reppillier, No. 997 Grove-street; John Yandle, No. 911 Grove-street; Mrs. Buckmaster, No. 947 Grove-street, by Mr. Kelly, and by Mr. Pine in Bayway. At all the places entrance was effected by snapping the catches of the rear windows. From Mrs. Buckmaster's the thieves carried off four silver napkin-rings. They carried Kelly's clothing into the yard, rifled the pockets, taking $12, and hung the clothing on the fence. From Reppillier's they took two overcoats, and at Yandle's they helped themselves to four silver spoons and a black Derby hat. At Pine's they broke through a door. The noise aroused a daughter of Mr. Pine, but she did not raise an alarm till she had become fully satisfied they were in the house. While she listened they helped themselves to some cake and sweetmeats. *They had only half finished their meal* when her cries alarmed them, and they fled.

THE DEATH OF JOHN NYMAN.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—FUNERAL OF THE DEAD MAN.

The Coroner's inquest regarding the mysterious death of John Nyman, at Passaic, was continued yesterday. Charles Fredericks testified that he had known the Nymans six years; the old man used to visit his house, and frequently declared that he feared to drink tea or coffee at home; he was afraid "they" would put something—he did not say what—in it; he said he generally went to the well when he wanted a drink, and in the house drank only warm water and milk, but gave no reason; once Komah carried an axe constantly for four days, even having it with him at the dinner-table; finally, the old man told him he had carried that axe long enough, and if he did not put it away he would make him. Aaron Lip deposed the appearance of the body of the deceased as it lay in the barn Saturday afternoon, and its position with reference to the horse's stall; the head was toward the stall and the horse's head was toward the body; he was convinced from the situation that the deceased could not have been kicked by the horse, and he believed old Nyman had come to his death by violent means. Mrs. Jacomenje Fredericks, wife of the first witness, had heard old Nyman tell, on the night of Nov. 4, of fearing to drink tea or coffee at home, but he gave no reason for this, and did not say he feared he would be poisoned if he drank tea or coffee. Witness went to the Nyman house Saturday morning and found Komah lying on the stoop; she asked him if his father was dead; he said he was; then it came in her mind about what the old man had told her about his son carrying an axe all over, and she cried, "Komah, I hope you never put your hands on your father's blood!" but he gave no answer that he was clear or not.

While this witness was being examined, young Mrs. Nyman appeared, and took a seat near her. The Coroner directed her to be removed, as he would allow no witness to be present while another was being examined. Mr. Ward, her husband's counsel, insisted that she ought to have the privilege of hearing the witness testify regarding conversations alleged to have been had with her. But the Coroner was peremptory, and she was removed from the hall. Her eyes were still red with weeping, as she had just come from the funeral of her father-in-law. The services were held in the Holland church on Passaic-street, and were largely attended by the Holland people of the city and vicinity, by whom deceased was well known. A long procession followed the remains to the grave in the ancient First Reformed Church burying-ground. The inquest will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-day.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER DEAD.

A particularly sad event occurred in Newark, N. J., on Monday, being the death of the Rev. David Freidenberg, and his daughter, Pauline Freidenberg, at their home, No. 36 Rankin-street. Mr. Freidenberg had been ill for a long time, but his illness was not of a dangerous character, and no fears were entertained of a fatal result. A few days ago his daughter, an interesting young lady of 21, contracted a severe cold, which settled on her lungs, and finally developed into pneumonia, terminating fatally at 6 o'clock Monday morning. When the fact of her death was communicated to Mr. Freidenberg he was prostrated by the blow, and his disease at once took a serious turn, and he sank rapidly until 1 o'clock, when he also died, the physicians say more from grief at his daughter's death than from illness. Mr. Freidenberg was Rabbi of the Prince-Street Synagogue, an orthodox Jew, and had the respect and esteem not only of the Jewish but also of the Christian people of Newark. He was 42 years old, and leaves a widow and five children. Miss Freidenberg was an estimable young lady, and had been a valuable assistant to her father in his labors. The double funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-day from the late residence of the deceased.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Westphalia brought $1,300,000, and the Gallia $550,000, gold, yesterday.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by Molyneaux Bell to Thomas S. Grimwood, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Cæsar Korff, aged 15, of No. 39 Delancey-street, and John Taggart, aged 14, of No. 122 East Eighty-eighth-street, were reported missing at Police Head-quarters yesterday.

The Customs officers seized, yesterday, at Castle Garden, from an immigrant passenger on the City of Berlin, 14½ yards of cashmere; 2 waistcoats; 2 scarfs, and 1 shawl.

Seven hundred and seventy-three immigrants were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. The Westphalia, from Hamburg, brought 487; the Wisconsin, from Liverpool, 170, and the Gallia, from Liverpool, 116.

The Republican Association of the Twenty-second Assembly District last evening adopted resolutions congratulating the Hon. Granville P. Hawes, Mr. J. C. Julian Langbein, and the other successful Republican candidates on their election.

Yesterday Coroner Woltman was summoned to the Chambers-Street Hospital to take the ante-mortem deposition of Harriet Saville, a negress, born in Canada, who, on the 7th inst.,